The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,304.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town........	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage..........	" 73	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town....	" 28	0
—— including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town..	" 16	0
—— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town..........	" 6	0
—— including postage..........	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... " 2 8
Third Ditto .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.
Birth.
KELLY—April 27th, at 1st Portuguese Street, near the Two Tanks, the wife of Mr. Michael Kelly, Lithographer B. E. S. Press, of a daughter.

BENGAL.
Birth.
FRY—April 14th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain J. W. Fry, 91st Highlanders, of a daughter.

Marriage.
GEORGE—SKINNER—April 18th, at Calcutta, by Special License, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M. A., James Richard Grindall George, Assistant in the Office of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., son of James George, Esq., of the Bonded Warehouse, and grandson of the late Captain James George, of the Bengal Army, to Aurelia Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Skinner, Esq., of Liverpool.

Death.
FRY—April 16th, at Dum-Dum, Haidee, the infant daughter of Captain J. W. Fry, 91st Highlanders, aged 2 days.

MADRAS.
Birth.
NELSON—April 16th, at Madura, the wife of J. H. Nelson, Esq., of a son.

Marriage.
McDONELL—JOHNSON—April 18th, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. T. Foulkes, Æneas Ranald McDonell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard Johnson, Esq., of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah...	19th & 2nd	
" Muscat...	8th	22nd	" Koweit ...	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas...	11th	25th	" Bushire ...	23rd	6th
" Linga...	12th	26th	" Linga ...	25th	9th
" Bahrein...	14th	28th	" B. Abbas ...	26th	11th
" Bushire...	16th	30th	" Muscat ...	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah...	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay...	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.
N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.
From Bombay usually about.............. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.............. 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Galle			" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	16	1*
" Madras	15	30	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May, at noon.
The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore .. "	Sunday.
Vingorla ... "	Sunday.	Calicut ... "	Sunday.
Goa.......... "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore... "	Tuesday.	Compta .. "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar .. "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa .... "	Wednesday.
Calicut .. "	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. "	Thursday.
Beypore .. "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 2 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - "	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - "	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - "	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - "	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - "	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry "	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry "	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - "	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - "	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - "	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, at 5 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	1	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.
First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class............ " 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class .... " 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORESUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.
The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—
First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.... ....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.
The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship "MERCHANTMAN," Mourilyan, Commander, under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on or about the 29th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.
For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Merchantman*.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new Clipper Ship "MOFUSSILITE," 1008 Tons, Murray, Commander, will sail early in May. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
21st April 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(*To sail about 29th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.
Bombay, 26th April 1836.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Compta*, Captain Geach, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain Geach will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th April 1866.

MR. JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1865. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established BRANCH HOUSES in Liverpool and Manchester under the name of GILLAN, ORD & Co.
R. KING GILLAN & Co.
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
PROFESSOR BUSHELL begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity, that by particular desire of those who have not as yet witnessed his Entertainment, and at the urgent request of many friends, he has been induced to postpone his departure, and will give another Representation on MONDAY, April 30th. For Particulars see future Bills and Advertisements.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of Lady's Linen Collars and Gauntlet Cuffs, in Boxes of one doz. sets, comprising Insertion, Color'd Embroider, plain, and fancy styles. The undersigned specially invite the attention of the Ladies of Bombay to an inspection of the above goods, as they are quite new and of the latest fashion, and will be sold at very moderate prices.
WALTER & Co., General Outfitters.
No. 12 Meadow Street.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was advertised to take place TO-DAY, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Special General Meeting of the 23rd March, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., in consequence of no quorum having been formed.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th April 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—
"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.
Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ......each.		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts......	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits.....	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits.........	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ....each.		4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	...per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.........each.		3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...	...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	... "	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	... "	2	12
The Derby Scarf...	... "	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	... "	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st April 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Titwalla Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.
20th April 1866.

MUNICIPALITY.—CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of certain new Iron SLAUGHTER HOUSES at Bandora, and the construction of a SIDING from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, for the working of the Slaughter House Trains, together with all other works necessary for the perfect completion thereof.
Detailed Plans and Specifications, together with Forms of Tender for the proposed works, may be had on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House.
Tenders are to be sent in on proper Form on or before the 1st May.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Mun. Comr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866 / 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.
2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.
3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.
4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.
5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.
6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."
7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.
8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.
9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

OUR OFFICE in LONDON is OPENED on the 20th instant, at 21, Great Saint Helens.
JAMSHEDJEE, PALLONJEE BROTHER & Co.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.
Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.
Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—
150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,
FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.
NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.
J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
11th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.
RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA,
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI,
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, } Liquidators.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—$\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.
12th December 1865.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.		One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.		Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	......	Rs. 60	......	Rs. 30
" Indore. ...	" 50	......	" 70	......	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.
The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,
Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,
Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.
Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.
Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.
Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LOST, a RECEIPT, No. 1360 dated 4th September 1865, for FIVE SHARES of the Bombay Presidency Bank, in the name of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Watchmaker; Transfer of which has been stopped at the Bank.
No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, 26th April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—FINAL NOTICE—If Rs. 600 on the shares numbered No. 39 and 44, and Rs. 400 on shares No. 186, with interest at 24 per cent. per annum, be not paid into the Offices, 27, Meadow Street, before 4 o'clock on MONDAY the 30th instant, they will be absolutely forfeited.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 21st April 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Good Table and moderate Charges. Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, *alias* KAKA.
Matheran, 19th April 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—
For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 ditto.
" 12 " .... 7 ditto.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
Blacks of all kinds,
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery-Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.
This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.
To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.
No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned being duly appointed LIQUIDATORS of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.
W. GILBERT,
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), in Liquidation.—To FARMERS, HORSE BREEDERS, CATTLE DEALERS, and AGRICULTURISTS.
The following LIVE STOCK, now on the lands of the above Company, is offered for immediate sale. The celebrated Bay and Arab Stallion, *Caractacus*, aged 8 years, an admirable and invaluable Horse for breeding purposes.
Two Bay English Mares, each 8 years old.
One Bay Australian Mare in foal.
Two Chesnut Arab Mares in foal.
One Bay English Mare in foal.
Six Grey Arab Mares in foal.
Three Bay Arab Mares in foal.
One White Arab Mare aged.
One Bay Arab Mare aged.
Two Grey Arab Mares aged.
One Chesnut Tattoo.
Eight Foals, some of them of great promise.
Forty Buffaloes in Calf.
Five Calves.
Twenty-one Bullocks.
Thirty-one Cows.
Eight Bull Calves.
Five Heifer Calves.
The above can be inspected at Hutnoor in Khandeish, on application to Mr. ATKINSON of Kunkur, near Challesgaum, and offers will be received by the undersigned, Liquidators of the Company.
W. GILBERT.
F. CHAMBERS.
Bombay, 14th April 1866

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.
J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.
The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—
Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.
N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICES.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.
Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.
Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.
Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1¼ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

WANTED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS. Salary from Rs. 80 to 100 per mensem, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Goods per *City of Madras*:—
[D B in a diamond with R. on top] 287/313 and [P. J. & Co. with P. below] 1/30. Bottled Malt Liquor. Orders for countersignature to be sent to the Office of
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain Grahame.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea, airy and comfortable. Furniture to be taken at a valuation if required. Rent Rs. 150. Apply at "W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13, Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, a light handsome OPEN CARRIAGE in excellent condition. Apply to "X," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.
Harness just Unpacked,
A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.
Also just Landed,
One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.
Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.
Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.
One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.
One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.
One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.
One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.
One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.
One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from
The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1¼ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.
Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.
To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions were effected in Bombay Bank shares, United Victorias, and new Elphinstones; Bombay Bank shares declined from 16 to 14½ premium; United Victorias from 1,600 to 1,575 per share; New Elphinstones close at 10 discount; Back Bays at par; Elphinstones 790; Mazagons 750; Freres 275 per share; Commercials 28 discount; Financials 14 to 15 discount. Market depressed, and tendency downwards.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	3 t sight ...	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,00,000	500	50	16	Agra Bank ...	91 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2...	5	Asiatic Bank Corpin	10 p ct dis.
....	200	1.0	.....	Asiatic New Issue	17 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,220,00	250	250	nil	Bank of India ...	45 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	14½ p ct pm.
7,00,00	25	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	27 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	70 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	19	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	70 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank ...	27 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	14	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	.....	East Indian Bank ...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	60 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	.....	London & Bombay Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	77 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India ...	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	95 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	2.0	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	3 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	82 p share.
600,000	300	20	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	10	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital	14 p ct discount.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	Par.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	790 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	27 d.s
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	275 per share.
110,00	2,000	930	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	3 0 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	750 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	200 dis.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,575 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,830	Apollo Press Co.	No quotations.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co.	
837,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co.	
400,000	200	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	1,600	.....	Bombay Press Co.	
		1,500	.....	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750	.....	Scind Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee).	
75,000	3,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105	.....	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	.....	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	10	25	.....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co	
300,000	1,000	225	.....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	.....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	500	250	.....	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.).	
3,500	850	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		..	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan	1832-33	..	93
" " Co.'s "	1835-36		87
" " " "	1842-43		
" " " "	1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	..	103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		..	Par.
Five and a half per cent.		..	108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220

PRICE CURRENT, 26th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	345 to 350
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	345 to 350
Surat and Broach (New)	335 to 340
Porebunder (New)	310 to 315
Veeraval (New)	310 to 315
Khandeish (New)	325 to 330
Dharwar (now ready)	370 to 375
Hinghunghaut (New)	375 to 380
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	335 to 340

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 31st March, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Sonmeanee...	15,000	30,000
" France	...	10,76,800
" Suez	2,790	4,34,203
" Persian Gulf	1,000	66,900
" Aden	9,900	28,500
Total for the week	28,690	16,36,403
Previously Imported in the year 1866	1,61,55,956	8,34,01,789
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1866.	1,61,84,646	8,50,38,192
Ditto 1865	1,33,76,369	1,67,98,353
Increase Rupees	28,08,277	6,82,39,839

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Cutch	50,000	3,11,650
" Concan British	...	82,815
" Guzerat British	4,310	75,025
" Persian Gulf Steamer	...	52,580
" Madras	3,500	2,000
" Malabar British	2,500	7,500
" South Canara	...	3,700
" North Canara	2,000	...
Total for the week	62,340	5,35,270
Previously exported in the year 1866	33,70,208	94,63,337
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1866.	34,32,548	99,98,607
Ditto 1865	17,89,804	1,33,53,832
Increase Rupees	16,42,744 Decr.	33,55,225

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Bogle, Assistant Surgeon A., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Bondier, Lieutenant Colonel E. M., 38th Foot, on privilege leave, from Secundrabad.
Kemball, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Malligaum.
Brophy, Ensign N. W., 42nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Gaye, Lieutenant D., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Peterkin, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

APRIL.
27 Phlox (s) .... Nacoda ...... Cutch, April 24.

DEPARTURES

APRIL.
27 Tynemouth (s) .... Forster ...... Aden and Suez.
Hydrabad .... Harley ...... Liverpool.
Haddington .... Brown ...... Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Eastern Belle*, H. Hutchinson, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Nile*, Bristo, bound to Penang.
Ship *Hellinside*, P. A. Bains, bound to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hooker*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Nile*, for Penang and Singapore.
S. S. *Margaret Craig*, for Cutch Mandvie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, China White MATTING and Manilla CIGARS No. 2. Apply to
Forbes Street. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTHSHIRE.—A WIDOW LADY without Family is prepared to receive a few YOUNG CHILDREN, Orphan or Indian, as BOARDERS. She has been long accustomed to the management and tuition of Children, and will devote her whole time to them. Blairgowrie is well known as one of the healthiest localities in Scotland; and there are excellent Schools, should public be preferred to private tuition. Terms and references on application to Messrs MIDDLETON, Booksellers, High Street, Dundee, Scotland.

FOR SALE—

Two Hand Lathes, 10 inches centres, 12 feet bed, with compound slide rest, hand rest and top driving apparatus.
One Screw-cutting Lathe, 7½ inches centres, 10 feet bed, with carriage and compound slide rest, grab chuck, top driving apparatus, and complete set of change wheels.
To be seen at the "Prince of Wales" Press Co.'s House, Colaba.
27th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the Matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

IN pursuance of an Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jame-Jamsheed*, and the *Summachar Durpan* of the 20th and 26th days of April 1866, a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said JOHN GORDON was held on THURSDAY the 26th day of April 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5 Forbes Street, a large portion of Creditors being present—H. B. MACCULLOCH, ESQ., was called to the Chair.

Mr. Macculloch having occupied the Chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and carried:—

"That the Estate of Mr. JOHN GORDON be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865."

"That Messrs. H. B. Macculloch, J. Macfarlane, and Henry Gamble be appointed Trustees, for the liquidation of the said Estate, under the said Act, and that the remuneration to the Trustees be fixed at five per cent—no security to be given by the said Trustees."

"That in addition to the present Estate of Mr. GORDON to be handed over to Trustees, Mr. GORDON shall be bound to render to the Trustees regular accounts of his whole income and earnings during the next two years, and one half of such income he shall pay over to the Trustees for the benefit of his Creditors, Provided that Mr. GORDON shall be released from the liability to render such accounts and pay such half of his income in case he should at any time during the said two years pay to the Trustees for the time being the sum of Rupees 50,000."

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Chairman of the Meeting.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an address to the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD HALIFAX, lately Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Vinayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Karsondass Madhowdass.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
Govind Balkrishna.
Moorarjee Goculdass.
Hurrichand Sudasewjee.
Veerchand Deepchand.
Ramchandra Balcrishna.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Carmally Cassumbhoy.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Calliandass Mohundass.
Vurjewandass Madhowdass.
Nurotumdass Madhowdass.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Mirza Ali Jan.
Janardun Pundurung Joshey.
Bulwuntrao Vinayak Shastree.
Vinayak Gungadhur Shastree.
D. F. Cama.
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandee.
Succaram Arjoon, L. M.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee.
Karsondas Muljee.
M. B. Colah.
Govind Gungadhur.
Nurhurry Gunoba.
Byramjee Nowrojee, G. G. M. C.
Janardun Bhaskerjee.
Raghoonath Narayan.
Cawasjee Nassarwanjee Kanga.
Pallonjee Hormusjee Kapudia.
Mathooradass Lowjee.
Luckmedass Khemjee.
Moorarbhoy Vrizbhookundass.
Chobay Kumlaput.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Pandurang Gopaljee.
Munsookram Khooshaldass.
Dinshaw Jamsetjee Furdoonjee.
Pestonjee Dadabhoy
Nowrojee Jewajee Manockjee.
Nensey Dewjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Alladin Hubibboy.
Noor Mahomed Ebrahim.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Babool Baghabhoy.
Premjee Peroobhoy.
Fazul Hubibhoy.
Ibrahim Soomar.
Khoja Mahomed bhin Dama.
Rujubally Allyruza.
Koja Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mahomed Dhurumsey.
Alladin Premjee.
Vishram Ibrahim.
Heerjee Jamal.
Hussambhoy Bhayee.
Fazulbhoy Goolamhossein.
Mooljee Gangjee.
Cooverjee Coyajee.
Atmaram Pandurung.
Dadoba Pandurang.
Vishwanath Atmaram.
Babajee Cassinathjee.
Ballajee Bhaskerjee.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Bhasker Krishnajee.
Muncherjee Hormasjee Cama.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Rustomjee Cursetjee.
Eduljee Cursetjee.
Kaikooshroo Eduljee.
Janardhun Gopalljee.
Hurrichand Gopal.
Bapu Wassudeojee.
Govindrao Janardun Joshey.
Jairaz Peerbhoy.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
Ruhimoobhoy Dhurumsey.
Jaffir Moladin.
Cassun Tarmahomed.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
Jehanghir Gustadjee.
Jaffir Golam Hoosein.
Bombay, 27th April 1866.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of May next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th April 1866.

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Art and Drawing Rooms.
Indian Journalism.
Legislation in India.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
The Hydrabad Court Martial.
The Viceroy on his way to the Hills.
The Sirdars of the Deccan Testimonial.
The Italian Opera Company.
Captain Harward's Case.
The *Friend of India* on Bombay; &c. &c. &c.
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28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Nolekole, Parsley, Turnip, Carrot, Peas (2 sorts,) French Beans, Leek, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Red Beet, Broccoli, Spinage.—Weight of Parcel 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor and early long pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onions, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas (2 sorts,) &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel, 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf white, dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. this day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	28	Length of day 12h. 45 m.	5 35	6 20	10 9	10 23	26th April 1866. Time 9h. 5m. 9s. ei
Sun.	29	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 20	10 41	11 1	
Mon.	30	Moon passes 0° 16' S. of Saturn at 1-49 A.M.	5 34	6 20	11 18	11 34	
Tues.	1	Mercury in Aphelion at 11-39 P.M.	5 33	6 20	11 52	—	
Wed.	2	Mercury rises at 4-42 A.M.	5 33	6 21	0 8	0 25	
Thurs.	3	Day breaks at 4-27 A.M.	5 32	6 21	0 42	0 59	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7-0 P.M.	5 32	6 21	1 17	1 35	

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
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The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
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Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	April 21
AGRA	April 21	LAHORE	April 18
ALLAHABAD	April 20	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	April 21
BANGALORE	April 21	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 21	MEERUT	April 20
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	April 20
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 21
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	April 7
DELHI	April 21	PUNJAUB	April 14
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 13
HONGKONG	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

IN the death of Surgeon Robert Haines, M. B., Principal of the Grant Medical College, the Indian Medical service has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and Bombay one of its best friends. This lamented officer was present at the meeting at the Town Hall on the 10th instant, when the means for establishing a High School for Europeans was considered. He then appeared to be in his usual health. Two or three days subsequently we were informed that he was under treatment for remittent fever, and that the disease was exhibiting typhoid characters. The most assiduous and unremitting attention was bestowed on the sufferer by his medical attendants, but the disease advanced unfavourably, and it soon became evident that he was in the most extreme danger. He died at his residence at Byculla on Thursday last, and the body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Apparently cut off in the prime of life and in the vigour of intelligence, when an extensive field of usefulness lay before him, his loss is mourned as the loss of one taken away ere his course was run and the aim of his existence accomplished. For many years Dr. Haines devoted himself closely to study, and his recreation seemed to have been sought in the laboratory and library, while the remainder of his time was taken up in hospital duties and in educational work. To his friends, a period of mental relxation and bodily repose appeared indispeusable, and a change to Europe highly desirable. Never robust and strong, the encroachments of debility were not well-marked, but there can be no doubt that both mind and body had suffered under prolonged labour in a tropical climate. To some extent, and perhaps a considerable extent, the body was predisposed to serious disease, and the short duration of the fever before it became typhoid appears to point to debility as one of the causes that helped on a fatal issue.

Too long in India without a change, too anxious to perform his duties with faithfulness, Dr. Haines thought not of leave to Europe, nor of leave in India, and he worked on to the end yielding himself a victim to his own integrity.

In the educational department of this presidency Dr. Haines attained the highest rank both as a scholar and a teacher. His efficiency as a lecturer is known to the general public.

As a practical chemist he was counted a man worthy of a European reputation. Native education stands largely indebted to him for valuable disinterested services. In the University Senate he was a leading member. His eminence as a scholar was known to all but himself, for humility and unobtrusiveness were marked features in his character. He lost nothing of the dignity of the gentleman in his intercourse with those with whom he was associated, and wide as was his connection with the various societies of Bombay, he was able to secure the respect and esteem of all who were brought into relation with him.

The general public have known Dr. Haines best as an eminent Chemist, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, as Principal of the Grant Medical College, and as the Registrar of the Mortuary Returns of the City. Well may it be said that his life was spent in relieving the body as a Physician, and opening up the mind as an Educationist. Successful in both, if he laboured hard and rested little, if his toil and diligence were not relieved by ease and relaxation, if he bestowed upon others more than he himself received of praise and profit, he has earned for himself not only the respect and commendation of his fellow-men, but that greater reward which the world can neither give nor take away.

WE imagined that the idea of Engl sh people becoming "accustomed to the climate" of India was long since exploded; at any rate every one out here knows perfectly well that it is altogether without foundation. Englishmen do not become accustomed to the climate, nor does any number of years residence in it enable them as a general rule to bear it better than they do when they first arrive. On the contrary, it is almost invariably during the first year of residence that the frame is least sensible to the effects of tropical temperature, or indeed finds it rather enjoyable; during the second year it begins to be oppressive, and in following seasons the system is gradually weakened by it, until in seven or eight years the patient is compelled to return for change to his native air, or, if he cannot afford to do this, very frequently succumbs to the climate. There are of course exceptional cases in which, from some peculiarity of constitution, India suits a European better than his own country would have done; but certainly in the ordinary run of cases the time of greatest activity and enjoyment of the climate of this country is on first arrival, and with each revolving year this energy declines, until after eight or ten seasons removal to a cooler latitude for a time becomes an imperative necessity, with death for its only alternative. Acclimatization is an exploded fallacy.

It is rather unfortunate, therefore, that this fallacy should prevail in a quarter which so powerfully influences the well-being of a large proportion of the English residents in India, as the War Office in London. From a debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 19th of March we learn that the Marquis of Hartington, the Secretary of State for War, is under an impression that soldiers sent out here become acclimatized, and better able to live in this country after a residence of a few years than they were on their first arrival, and on this principle the existing system of reliefs of troops in India is defended. The subject was introduced by a private member of the House, Mr. O'Reilly, who commented on it in a temperate and sensible manner, which extracted a compliment from Lord Hartington, and, moreover, with what his Lordship is perhaps not so well able to judge of, more k owledge of the subject than is often displayed by honourable members who discourse on Indian questions in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. O'Reilly's proposal was a rather bold one, namely, that the troops should be relieved every five years instead of every ten years as at present. He said that formerly the length of service in India was twenty years, when the means of transport were much less efficient than they are now, and that it has since been reduced to ten. This change, he thought, a half measure, and that while it failed to convey the advantages anticipated from it, certain advantages connected with the old system had been lost. He proceeded:—

What was the length of time that Europeans served with the greatest immunity from disease in the hot climate of India? The Secretary of State for War (the Marquis of Hartington) was accustomed to contend that men would soon become acclimatised; but the fact was that the earlier years of his services were those in which the soldier possessed most of his native vigour. It had been shown that the casualties attending the service of Europeans in India were up to the fifth year 8½ per cent; from the fifth to the tenth year this increased to 10 per cent; and from the tenth to the fifteenth year they increased to 14 per cent.; showing that the first five years of service in India were decidedly the healthiest What, then, was the remedy? He would suggest that the average period of service for Europeans in India should be reduced to five years. Sir James Graham, whose opinion was entitled to great weight, had expressed his belief that, as regarded the *morale* of the British army, reliefs ought to be more frequent.

The change he proposed would involve the sending out eleven battalions annually, but on the other hand the women and children, on whom the mortality fell most heavily, would be able to remain at home, an arrangement which he thought married soldiers would prefer to exposing their families to danger of perishing in the climate of India. There were therefore, two, questions,—first, whether it would be possible to supply the battalions for exchange, and, secondly, whether the advantages expected were commensurate with the increased cost, which he estimated at £40,000 a year. The Marquis of Hartington declined to discuss the subject in detail, but promised that it should receive the careful attention of the Government; at the same time he observed with much appearance of truth that at first sight Mr. O'Reilly's calculation of the increased cost seemed to be below the mark, which we should certainly say it does. Even, however, if the additional expenditure should be three or four times the estimate given, it is quite possible that the change might effect a saving of life, of efficiency, and of money, which might amply compensate for the outlay.

We would not be understood to say more of Mr. O'Reilly's proposition than that it is one which well deserves consideration. The change he suggests is on too large a scale, and involves too many other points requiring to be foreseen, to be carried out at once or with anything like haste. For instance there must be a readjustment of the whole system of reliefs in all parts of the British empire to meet the requirements of an Indian force, if it is to be changed every five years, and such great changes cannot be made, even if no other difficulty presented itself, without long preparation on the part of the central offices at home, on whom it would throw immense additional work in the arrangement of details, and all this takes considerable time. Again it would be well to take into view the change which the new arrangement might probably make in the position of officers serving in India with reference to their obtaining admission to the Staff Corps; an object which might perhaps present itself as desirable to many young officers who had a prospect of spending ten years in the country, while possibly these very same men might not think it worth while if they came out with the intention of remaining only five. We do not suppose there is much force in this reflection, but still it should be disposed of: and on the other side of the question there is the evident possibility which struck Mr. O'Reilly, that the increased facility of communication by sea which exists at the present day might be made available for more rapid relief of the Indian army than has hitherto been practicable, and that the efficiency of the force might very likely be increased thereby.

Again the cost apprehended as likely to be incurred would be somewhat diminished by volunteers in India exchanging to regiments coming out, who might be expected to be more numerous than at present. All these are questions to be considered, and the only point on which we are concerned at present to express anything like a decided opinion is the argument in favour of a longer period of service derived from any supposed possibility of acclimatization. Here we think Mr. O'Reilly clearly in the right; and in fact the acclimatization argument, if there were any force in it, would go in favour of twenty years' term of service as preferable to ten. But in fact there is no such thing as acclimatization at all, and Mr. O'Reilly is quite right in saying that the English constitution is almost always most vigorous and efficient in the earliest years of residence in an Indian climate.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, APRIL 4TH.

THIS week we have had a strange mixture of religion and revelry—*Stabat Mater, Miserere*, and the sermons of Father Felix in our churches; and balls, concerts, and *routs* in the *salons* of our *beau monde*. Nor has the voice of scandal been silent, for many rumours have gone the round of our clubs and cafes of dishonourable tricks at the gaming table, romantic adventures, and hostile meetings, all associated with well known names, which prudence, however, forbid me mentioning here.

The *soiree* given by the Princess de Metternich to celebrate the anniversary of the Countess of Pourtales' birthday was one of the most brilliant of the season, and the Minister of the Interior's *recevimento* was, as usual, marked by that gracious affability for which Madame and M. le Marquis de la Valette are so famous, whether at the ministry in the Place Beauveau, or at their charming villa on the banks of the Dordogne. At the *soirée de clôsure* held by Madame la Marechall Regnault two or three little comediettas were exceedingly well performed. Madame la Marechall Niel was present, and looked charming in a white silk dress trimmed with crimson velvet and black lace, and *coiffée a la Grecque*. The wife of Marshall Canrobert was dressed in the style of the first Empire, which is now coming very much into fashion, and is particularly striking from its contrast to the ample *jupes* of the prevailing fashion. Mr. Bigelow, the American Ambassador, has had a grand reception, at which the beautiful Madame Ronals sang some of her best songs. On Wednesday M. Boudet, the Vice-President of the Senate, had a sumptuous *rout*. Next Monday the third concert of the season will take place, and then Paris will be quiet for a short time, as everybody is preparing to leave Paris for the Easter holidays.

You will have seen from the papers that our Imperial Opera is no longer to be attached to the civil list. It is to become a public speculation, and it is generally believed that the present Director, M. Perrin, will be at the head of this *enterprise*. Richard Wagner was admitted to the Conservatorie last Sunday, and for the first time the march in the "*Tannhauser*" was executed by the orchestra and choruses of the *Societe des Concerts*. The march was *encored*, although it was the last piece on the programme. The Abbe Liszt was present, and at his side sat a rich and beautiful American lady, who seemed to share the Abbe's delight in listening to the execution of the great German *Maestro's* work. M. Semet has now in rehearsal at the Opera Comique an operetta called *La Petite Fadette*, the libretto of which is taken from Madame George Sands' novel of that name. The same *Maestro* is also engaged upon an opera in three acts to be entitled *Punchinella*. M. Semet is the author of the music of *Gil Blas, Des Nuits d'Espagne*, and several other popular works. Verdi is now at his villa Santa Agata, near Basseto, writing a new opera to be called *Don Carlos*, the words from Schiller's play of that name. This opera is to be brought out in Paris.

Writing of music I hear that Sweden is going to send us another nightingale even more marvellous in vocal powers than Jenny Lind. The name of this marvellous warbler is Marie Taskatt. If we may believe the Stockholm newspapers, this lady's voice surpasses everything that has been heard since the time of Malibran. I suppose you have heard that Jenny Lind is to sing at Cannes in Easter week. This will be the first time that the French will have heard this famous lady in their own country.

Prince Napoleon left Paris a few days ago for Toulon, where he will embark in his yacht the *Prince Jérome* for Naples. The Prince is accompanied by some celebrated connoisseurs in painting, and intends ransacking the old *Châteaux* and country villas, where he has been told some excellent copies of the old masters are to be found.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the distinguished philologist, has returned from Spain, and brought with him a cabinet of curiosities, which he intends to open to the public.

The French Imperial Academy intends next year to celebrate its 200th anniversary. Upon that occasion two *fauteuils* are to be given *in partibus* to two ladies—Madame Dudevant, better known as George Sand, and Rosa Bonheur, the eminent cattle-painter.

Notwithstanding the Exhibition of 1867 our annual *salon* is this year well supplied by our principal artists. Already 5,000 first rate pictures have been received. The two which seem to attract greatest attention are a landscape called *La Remise de Chevreuils* and *La Femme au Perroquet*, both by Courbet. The latter picture represents a female in a state of nudity playing with a parrot, and has already been purchased for a large sum by M. Nieuwerkarke, director of the *Beaux Arts*. There is also another picture, a portrait of a lady, and entitled *La Veuve*. The lady is dressed in deep mourning, and has in her hands a bouquet of violets. Now although the catalogue contains only the two words, *a widow*, opposite the number of the portrait, there is a story connected with it full of poetic terror. This lady is the present Countess O——, who, although now only twenty-four years of age, is twice a widow. She is said to be of humble birth, but when only sixteen years old her great beauty attracted the attention of the Marquis de D——, who married her. On leaving the church, however, the Marquis was assassinated by some obscure rival, and the lady was left a widow with an immense fortune. The *Marquise* retired to a convent, where she remained till her twentieth year. She then made a journey to various parts of Europe, and visited among other places St. Petersburgh, where one of the most wealthy *bayards* of Russia placed at her feet his heart, his diamonds, and his millions. The marriage was celebrated in the house of the bridegroom's mother in a remote part of Russia, some distance from his own estate. The newly married couple left for their new house in a magnificent sleigh. On their way they were attacked by wolves, and the Count in trying to defend his bride made a false step, fell out of the sleigh into the snow, and was immediately devoured by the wolves. The horses, mad with terror, dashed off at an immense speed, and did not stop till they arrived at the Count's Chateau, which was brilliantly illuminated for the reception of the newly married couple. This story I am assured from good authority is perfectly authentic.

The inhabitants of Marseilles, who have long been mourning over their lost quarantine laws and their much cherished Lazaretto, are determined to make an effort to get them back again. A deputation from that city is expected to reach Paris to-morrow, in order to present to the Emperor a petition for the re-establishment of a new Lazaretto at Frioul, an island near the mouth of the river, and that a quarantine of fourteen days shall be imposed upon all vessels coming from a suspected port.

There has been great irregularity of late in the transmission of telegrams between France and England and France and Prussia, owing to the breaking of several of the telegraphic wires.

There has also of late been considerable outcry in France against the system of burying people immediately after death, and the opinion of those who are opposed to this system, which prevails in France, is that many people are buried whilst only in a state of trance. M. Lalu, *Cure* of Gizay, has just written a letter in one of our provincial journals, in which he says—"Having been summoned to assist my brother *curé* of Nieuil, I have just witnessed a fact which has greatly excited the people of the neighbourhood. A woman named Redegonde Deguesseau, who was supposed to be dead, was to have been interred in the morning, and the relations were all in attendance, when the person who had laid out the corpse, as she was completing her work, fancied she discovered a slight movement in the right arm. Upon examination the woman was found to be still alive! I immediately went to see her, and found no pulse nor movement. But on close examination I fancied I saw a swelling of one of the arteries of the neck. I let a few drops of brandy fall upon her teeth which were clenched in such a manner that it was impossible to separate them, and shortly after a slight hissing noise was heard. The woman continues still alive (twenty-four hours after) in the same comatose state."

As a novelty in the way of pocket-picking, I may mention an incident that took place the other day on the *Pont St. Michel*. A gentleman was leaning over the parapet of this bridge looking at the water flowing by, when all at once his meditation was interrupted by some one seizing him from behind and carrying him away. M. M——, ignorant of the motive of this strange aggression, struggled to release himself, which he eventually succeeded in doing. A crowd was of course soon collected, and M. M——, asking for an explanation of this uncourteous proceeding, the other party replied—I thought you were going to drown yourself. If I have been mistaken I am heartily sorry, and offer you many apologies, but, I assure you, my only motive was to rescue you from a death I thought you were meditating. The party then bowed and went away, but shortly afterwards M. M—— discovered that he had lost his watch. The thief has not yet been captured.

A singular incident has just taken place at Neuchatel in Switzerland. At the death of a merchant in the city, on the credit side of his books, the name of "God" was found to be inscribed for a considerable sum. No one knew of such a creditor, and on investigation it was ascertained that deceased, a man of great piety, had opened an account to the Father of All, and entered to it each year a share of his profits. The clergy have claimed the sum on the ground that they represent God on earth, while their demand is opposed by the authorities of the canton; this affair will probably be brought before the tribunals.

Apropos of tribunals a curious cause was tried a few days ago in one of our law courts. A gentleman of considerable property applied for a separation from his wife *a mensa et thoro*. The lady's counsel made the first speech, in which he accused the husband of many acts of brutality and violence, and of thus rendering his client's life insupportable. The husband's counsel on his part declared the lady to be brutal in her manners, extremely violent, and that it was quite impossible to live under the same roof with her. The Judge, after hearing both sides, good humouredly remarked *Comment se fait—il alors que vous plaidez incompatibilite d' humeur?*" There was a roar of laughter in the Court, and the plaintiff abashed withdrew the record.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE High Court, Original Jurisdiction side, will rise for the vacation after to-day's sittings, and will not be re-opened until Monday, the 4th of June.

WE understand that sanction has been received from the Home Government for the proposed laying of the double line between Callian and Kurjut.

IT is stated that Mr. C. Peile, Solicitor, is likely to be appointed Registrar of the Diocese, in room of Mr. Bickersteth, who has obtained leave to proceed to England.

MR. J. O' LEARY, Barrister-at-Law, will, in all probability be appointed First Judge of the Small Cause Court and Government Law Professor, in room of Mr. J. F. Hore, who proceeds to England.

A EUROPEAN soldier has been brought to Bombay from Poona, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of stealing three cabbages! The vegetables in question are at present, we believe, in the Crown Office.

THOMAS TULLOCK, seaman of the steam ship *Malta*, was brought up yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for causing hurt to a seaman on board the same ship, named Thomas Fern. His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail till the recovery of the prosecutor.

CAPTAIN E. THOMPSON, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Seetapore, Oude, and Lieutenant Colonel D. Boyd, Commandant H. M's 11th Regiment Native Infantry, are each allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P. M. of the 26th and 8 P. M. of the 27th April: max. 1 hour 1 minute; min. 0 hour 3 minutes. Calcutta through Madras, max, 11 hours 4 minutes; min. 1 hour 43 minutes. Calcutta through Agra, max. 22 hours 23 minutes; Madras, max. 6 hours 13 minutes; min. 0 hour 34 minutes.

ON 27th March last there was launched from the Portland Shipbuilding Company's yard at Irvan, a fine A 1 13 years' clipper ship, of 1,200 tons register, for the Merchant Shipping Company, London. She was named the *Salisbury*, and is intended for the East India trade. She will be commanded by Captain W. Holmes Longman, R. N. R., late of the clipper ship *Silver Eagle*.

ON the 15th of March Messrs. Charles Connell and Co. launched from their west shipbuilding yard at Overnewton a fine iron sailing ship of 1,000 tons register, classed A at Lloyd's. She was named the *City of Vienna* by Miss Margaret Orr, of Fenwick, is owned by Messrs George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, and is intended for their East India trade. This is the fourth vessel built by Messrs. Connell and Co. for the same firm.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and especially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday to Aden and Suez per steamer *Tynemouth*, Captain Forster:—*For Suez*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bruhl and three children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eppenheim, and four children; Captain and Mrs. Chapman, and two children; Captain and Mrs. White, and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and six children; Mr. Greenwood; Mr. Davis; Miss Merritt, and three children.

THE KOJAH CASE.—Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday intimated to the counsel engaged in the Kojah case, then before the Court, that he would not sit to-day. It was understood that the witness then under examination was the last one that would be called on behalf of the relators, but there was no probability of his examination being concluded even if the case had been continued to-day. As Mr. Anstey leaves to-morrow for Europe, the plaintiff's case will be conducted after the vacation by Mr. Scoble.

CHEATING AND FRAUD.—Mr. Frederick Vix, a merchant, appeared yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with his Solicitor, Dr. Dallas, and laid the following information against a Hindoo merchant of this place:—Mr. Vix stated—I am a merchant, and carry on business at Rampart Row, Bombay, in partnership with Jules Siegfried and Jacques Siegfried, under the name of Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Company. On or about the 17th April instant, one Govind Girdhur applied to me to make, through my firm, a consignment of three hundred bales of cotton to Havre, and requested me to make an advance of Rs. 30,000 on account of the said consignment. The said Govind Girdhur agreed that he would screw and ship the said three hundred bales so as to enable me to send the shipping documents to Europe by the mail of the 29th instant. Upon the faith of such agreement I advanced to Govind Girdhur the sum of Rs. 30,000, but Govind Girdhur, although frequently applied to, has failed to place me in possession of the shipping documents of the three hundred bales of cotton or of any less number of bales. I have reason to believe that the said advance was fraudulently obtained from my firm; and the shipping documents of the three hundred bales have not yet been put in our possession, so as to enable me to send them to Europe by the mail of the 29th instant. I charge him with cheating and fraudulently inducing me to part with the sum of Rs. 30,000, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship, after some discussion, granted a summons.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic*, Captain Rennoldson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.—Colonel Jones.

For Suez.

Mr. T. Wilson,	Mr. Anstey,
" W. H. Nicholson,	" T. P. Brower,
" J. O. Pierce,	" L. F. Palin,
" G. A. Biden,	" W. M. Anderson,
" Sanderigger,	" R. B. Cederstrom,
Miss Cracroft,	Lady Franklin,
Mr. J. G. Young.	

For Marseilles.

Mr. W. F. M. Phillips,	Mr. S. L. Acland,
A gentleman,	" J. Harrison,
Mr. M. F. Lea,	A lady and child,
Lieut.-Col. D. Boyd,	Mr. Lewis,
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Hall, and child,	" and Mrs. Faulkner, and child,
Mrs. and Miss Parker,	Lieut. W. M. Dickinson,
Lieut. W. H. Wilson,	Mr. H. Davies,
Mr. Lane,	Mrs. S. Tapp,
" and Mrs. Shapoorjee Framjee.	Mr. Tarr,
" Buckland,	" D. Lapasture,
" and Mrs. Scott,	" and Mrs. Williams,
Dr. Archolmboult.	" M. Raynold,
A gentleman,	" E. Heycock,
Mr. G. C. Clery,	" Dunn.
Lieut. and Mrs. Brown,	Ensign A. C. Maurice,
	Mr. Wallace.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Blackwell,	Mrs. Briggs, and three children,
Mr. and Miss W. B. Thompson, and three children,	Mr. W. Bigg,
Mr. Ives,	Mrs. Boudier, and two children,
" Noad,	
" R. Hill,	Mrs. Boulton and three children,
" Mr. and Mrs Schmid,	Mr. R. Stevenson,
Miss Rye,	" W. H. Vian,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Merson,	Rev. Mr. Mathison,
Captain Grainger,	Mr. Crow,
Mrs. Leonard, and two children,	" Bannerman,
Mr. R. Higham,	Mr. E. Ellison,
Mrs. Mayhew, and three children.	

IRON-CASED DOUBLE-SCREW TURRET SHIPS.—Messrs. Laird Brothers have just completed another iron-cased turret ship for sea-going and coast defences, named the *Bellona*. She is 1,340 tons, and is fully protected by armour plates 4½ inches thick, tapering slightly at the ends; is fitted with double screws, and rigged as a barque, and has two turrets on the principle of Captain Cowper Coles, fitted for four 150-pounder Whitworth rifled guns, two in each turret. The *Bellona* made the run from Liverpool to Holyhead, a distance of about sixty nautical miles, in five hours and a-half; and has since arrived at Madeira in six days from Liverpool. We are also informed that the *Minerva*, a double-screw turret ship of 1,000 tons, and 140-horse power, built by Messrs. Laird, made the passage from Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in thirty days, including all stoppages, which gives a speed of nearly nine knots per hour, and proved herself, during the voyage, an excellent sea boat under all circumstances, although drawing only eight feet. The performances of these vessels on their trial trips and at sea prove the advantages of the double screw system for turret ships of light draught of water.—*Liverpool Albion, March 19.*

TRIAL TRIP OF A DOUBLE SCREW STEAMER.—Messrs. Laird Brothers have just completed a vessel on this system—the third turned out by them during the last twelve months. She is named the *Tor*, and is a smart-looking craft of 680 tons, intended for carrying cargo and passengers on light draft of water, and is rigged as a top sail schooner. The engines are two separate pairs, of 70 horse-power each, direct-acting, and driving two screws, one under each quarter, and working independently of each other, so that one may be worked ahead and the other astern at a moment's notice, for the purpose of turning the vessel in narrow channels. The *Tor* was undocked on Tuesday last for trial of her machinery before starting for Southampton; and, although the day was unfavourable, with a strong breeze and considerable sea, the speed attained was 11¼ knots with 102 to 104 revolutions of the engines, and it is expected, under more favourable conditions, that this will be increased to 12½ knots. An experiment was made to test the speed that could be obtained with one pair of engines the port engines being worked at full power and the steam shut off from the starboard engines, and it was found that a speed of nearly 9 knots was obtained, the shafting of the starboard engines being revolved by the action of the water on the screw. By this arrangement one-half the engine power may be used, with a comparatively small reduction in speed, but a great economy in fuel, more particularly on long voyages and when under sail.—*Id.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st April, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching ...	49,902	1	2
Merchandize ...	80,626	4	10
Total...	130,528	6	0
Corresponding Week in April, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching ...	45,207	6	11
Merchandize ...	12,641	11	1
Total...	57,849	2	0
Increase...	72,679	4	0

THE BLOWING UP OF THE "ELLORA."

THE second expedition, consisting of Captain Methven, five divers, and several officers of the P. and O. Company, proceeded on Saturday last to the locality of the sunken *Ellora*, for the purpose of removing the remaining portion of the obstruction. The party had to work uninterruptedly from five in the morning until dark the whole time they were there, and only succeeded in accomplishing their object on Thursday night last. No accident of any kind occurred, and there is now eight fathoms of water where the ill-fated vessel went down. The cotton was quite rotten, and stank abominably. Considering they had to work with tanks containing 550 lbs. of gunpowder, and for the most part in open boats, with a strong breeze, cand a lumping sea, all concerned are entitled to considerable praise for the energetic manner in which the ask was brought to a close.

FUNERAL OF DR. HAINES.

THE funeral of Dr. Robert Haines took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen, amongst whom were H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, attended by his Military Secretary, Major Godfrey Clerk; there were also many members of the Military and Civil services, as well as clergymen of different denominations, medical officers and others present.

The funeral hearse conveying the body arrived at the Cathedral at 5 o'clock, at which time 200 men from the 4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifles) with their Band, under the command of Major Warden, were in attendance as a funeral party. A procession was then formed, and the coffin was taken out of the hearse and borne on a litter by a party of men from the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, the pall being borne by Dr. Leith, Dr. Stovell, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Joynt, and Mr. Bickersteth; it was then carried into the church when the Burial Service of the English Church was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, who officiated on the melancholy occasion. Both at the commencement and end of the service the "Dead March in Saul" was played on the Organ. At the conclusion of the service the procession was reformed when the body was carried out of the church and again placed on the hearse, and the procession moved off at a slow pace, the Band of the Regiment playing the Dead March. On arriving at Colaba Cemetery the service was concluded, and the remains of the deceased gentleman placed in their last earthly resting place. Three rounds were then fired over the grave by the funeral party, and the mournful assemblage dispersed.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

THE following presents a sketch of the Albert Medal, designed by Mr. Jemmett Browne, of the Board of Trade, and intended as a reward to be conferred on those who have distinguished themselves in saving life at sea:—The medal consists of a monogram, containing the letters "V. A." in gold, interlaced, and resting upon a ground of blue enamel, the whole surrounded by a garter, on which are inscribed the words in gold relief, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," and surmounted by a representation of the crown of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort. This decoration, which, as our readers are aware, has been adopted by Royal Warrant, will only be conferred on those persons who, in saving or attempting to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other perils of the sea, have endangered their own. It is the intention that this distinction shall be substantial, as well as honourable, to the recipient. It is of the value of about six pounds, and successive acts of gallantry performed after it has been conferred, will be recorded by the addition of bars to be attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended, and which, we may add, is dark blue, traversed by two longitudinal white stripes. This medal, which reflects great credit on the designer, has been executed by Messrs Phillips, of Cockspur-street, who, on their part, have displayed artistic skill and finish, worthy of the highest commendation. We have no doubt that this beautiful decoration, combining, as it will, the recognition of gallant behaviour with a mark of the Royal favour, will supply an additional stimulus to the efforts of those brave fellows who, as our columns so frequently attest, risk their lives to rescue their fellow creatures from appalling perils, and who have hitherto remained without the mark of distinction to which they are so fairly entitled.

ON THE SECURITY OF IRON SHIPS.

By William Fairbairn, Esq., C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. Assoc. I.N.A.

IT must appear obvious to every person connected with iron shipbuilding that much has yet to be done before it can be affirmed that the iron ship is perfectly safe and perfectly seaworthy. It will be observed that we have the material—of all others the best—to attain desiderata of such immense importance, but it requires careful consideration, and sound judgment in its application, to fulfil all the conditions of which it is capable in construction. In the form and build of merchant vessels intended for long voyages, and adapted for passengers and cargo, it is desirable to have them properly considered in reference to speed, capacity, &c.; but this class of vessels—if we were to judge from the strengths, forms, and other conditions of the *Royal Charter* and the *London*—do not appear to inherit all the qualifications necessary to render them safe and comfortable at sea. For the attainment of speed great improvements have unquestionably been effected in giving to the bows fine lines of entrance, and an equally fine run to the stern; but the question arises whether this sharp, cut-water shape is not destructive of other good qualities necessary to be observed in seagoing vessels. The introduction of iron as a material of construction has given to the naval architect and builder facilities never before attained for the forms best calculated to meet the requirements of high speed. Vessels of that class are, however, better adapted for the navigation of rivers and lakes than the open sea.

In this communication it may not be without interest if I endeavour to show the advantages and disadvantages of the leading features of these high-speed constructions, and to exhibit the differences which should exist between a vessel intended for the navigation of smooth water, and another that has to contend with the rolling seas of the Atlantic.

For the first class of vessels it is necessary to have great lengths, narrow beams, and diminished depths; for the second, it is important that these dimensions should be altered in order to meet all contingencies of strain in a rough sea. For example, if we take a vessel 320ft. long, 40ft. beam, and 26ft. deep, we arrive at the following proportions of eight times the beam and twelve times the depth for the length. Now, a vessel of this construction, with fine lines, is admirably adapted for speed, whether propelled by wind or steam, but her security may be doubtful, if heavily laden, when subjected to pitching and rolling in a tempestuous sea. A vessel of this description would be wet and most uncomfortable, and her want of buoyancy at the stem and stern would cause her to bury her bows to a considerable depth when pitching, and sweep her decks with tons of water as she rises to the surface. But this is not all, as at every plunge the ship labours heavily, and suffers severe strains by the weight of water she has to lift in ascending from the middle to the crest of the wave. In every case of high speed in smooth water these proportions and fine lines are highly advantageous; but in those intended for long sea voyages, it is questionable whether or not some light sacrifices should be made as regards speed, and some modifications effected in the build, in order to meet all the requirements of a safe and convenient vessel.

In this communication it will not be necessary for me to enter upon the calculations of resistance to strains in such vessels. My object is to show that they are in actual existence; and some, from their slight build and great length, have comparatively but a small margin of strength, and are therefore not trustworthy in cases of a heavy cargo and foul weather at sea. To render vessels perfectly seaworthy, I would venture to recommend that their lengths should never exceed seven times the breadth of beam and ten times the depth. In these proportions I am assuming that the ship is strong and substantially built, and that in place of the lines of least resistance being observed at the bows and stern, additional buoyancy should be given, in order to enable the ship to rise freely on the sea, and by increased displacement the discomfort of the sea sweeping the decks, would, to a great extent, be avoided. I have been led to these considerations, not so much from the lamentable accident which overtook the ship *London*, as from the conviction that the safety of a vessel does not so much depend upon its speed as it does on its sea-going properties; and these, accompanied with sound construction, would tend to reduce the number of accidents which of late years has produced such lamentable results.

From these observations it is not my intention to depreciate the value of speed in any classes of vessels, whether employed in the war or mercantile marine. On the contrary, I think it is a desideratum in both that a saving of time and quick manœuvring should be obtained, but there appears to be some risk of carrying the question of speed too far, and that to the exclusion of other valuable properties, entitled to consideration in connection with commerce and the extended security of vessels subjected to all the trials and contingencies of long voyages and stormy seas.

It is now some years since I endeavoured to impress upon the minds of naval architects and builders the necessity of increased strength in the hulls and upper decks of iron ships, in order to balance the two forces of tension and compression. I also pointed out the advantages to be derived from the longitudinal keelsons, cellular principle construction, water-tight bulkheads, and double bottoms; and when we consider that the strength of a vessel is the maximum resistance of its weakest part, it follows that any increase of material where it is not required is the very reverse of useful, and never fails to prove injurious. In every structure subjected to strain it is desirable that uniformity of strength and the laws of proportion should be strictly observed; and I am of opinion that a close adherence to sound principles of construction in iron shipbuilding would not only mitigate the evils of which we complain, but would ultimately lead to increased efficiency and an important saving of the lives and property of the country.

I have ventured on the remarks for the purpose of directing attention to what I consider some of the defects of iron-built ships; and taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with the disasters which overtook the *Royal Charter* and the *London*, I venture to predict that with proper attention to definite laws, and sound material in construction in the first instance, and with careful distribution and proper loading of the cargo—including trim-rigging and clear decks—in the second, we should not have to investigate the causes of so many disastrous shipwrecks as have occurred during the last ten years.

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THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the most influential members of the Presbyterian community was held at St. Andrew's Church on Thursday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of a Scottish Education Society for the establishment of one or more schools, primarily for the education of the children of Scottish parents.

The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter occupied the chair.

The honorable chairman in introducing the question for the consideration of the meeting remarked upon the fact of what had been done to advance the education of natives, while the humbler classes of Europeans had been left unprovided for, with the exception of orphans. The High Schools which it was intended to establish, would not provide for the education of girls at all, or for boys in the rudimentary branches. What they wanted was to establish one or more schools similar to the National Schools in Scotland, to impart a sound, useful, and unsectarian education.

The Rev. Mr. Paton proposed the first resolution:—

That there is urgent need of additional means of education for the children of Protestant Europeans in Bombay. He contrasted the means of education which existed in the Bengal and Madras presidencies with Bombay, and showed that while there were many institutions in the former presidencies, there were positively none here. The reverend gentleman then referred to the last census return, from which it appeared that fully fifteen per cent. of the children between the ages of 44 and 13 years of Protestant parents, were positively without the means of education in the island of Bombay. The speaker went into some other statistics to show the urgent need of schools for the education of children, and the more especially of girls, of the Presbyterian community. The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. N. Spencer seconded the resolution and it was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd proposed the next resolution, that to aid in meeting this want a Society be now formed on the following basis: which set forth the objects of the Society, to establish one or more schools: primarily for the education of the children of Scottish parents. The first efforts of the Society to be directed to the providing of an education for girls, and of a primary education for boys; and thereafter such additional educational measures may be adopted as the Society shall in general meeting determine. The religious and other instruction shall, as far as possible, be such as is conveyed in the National Schools of Scotland; and the teaching, in all its departments, shall be subject to the approval of the Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned. The Society shall be composed of members of the Reformed Churches, contributing two rupees or more monthly, or twenty-four rupees or more annually. Contributors of Rs. 300 or more, in one sum, shall be permanent members of the Society. All monthly and annual subscriptions shall be paid in advance. The business of the Society to be conducted by a Committee of Management, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and not fewer than ten and not more than eighteen members, who shall be elected annually by the Society from their own body. The Committee to have power to appoint Treasurers and Secretaries, honorary or otherwise, and to fill up such vacancies as may occur during the year, &c. &c. In advocating the adoption of the resolution the reverend gentleman observed that the idea of forming this Society was by no means a new one, and that it had been warmly urged on the attention of their community by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, and that it was mainly owing to the perseverance of that reverend gentleman that they were there that evening. Some eight months ago circulars were issued for the purpose of adopting means for the establishment of a Public Day School, but that in the interval an important letter was received from Mr. John Fleming, in London, on the subject of the Protestants of the English Church and the Presbyterians coming together to start one good school. The meeting was thereupon postponed, and negociations were entered into for the purpose of establishing a school for boys and girls. The result had been to establish a High School only for boys who could read, and from which girls were altogether excluded. Many of the Presbyterian body thought that this was not sufficient, and therefore they returned to their original plan, and hence the proposal now before the meeting.

Mr. Blaney seconded the resolution, and referred to his experience during the period of the last 25 years, which showed that the Protestant European community were more in want of the means of educating their children at the present time than at any previous period.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Alexander Brown then proposed, that in order to carry out the purposes of the Society, a subscription list be now opened for the purpose of raising funds for the object in view. He urged on the meeting the necessity of subscribing in the first instance so as to start the schools, which he hoped would be afterwards self-supporting. He stated that a number of gentlemen had put down their names for donations of Rs. 300 each, besides periodical subscriptions in different sums. Mr. Brown observed that it was considered advisable to extend the membership of the Society as much as possible, and, therefore, while they were anxious to obtain as many large subscriptions as they could get, the minimum subscription was fixed as low as two rupees, which enabled all persons to subscribe. He deprecated any intention on their part to clash in any way with the scheme for establishing the High School, in which he himself took the greatest possible interest.

The resolution was then seconded by Mr. John Smith, and carried.

Mr. Macfarlane moved, and Mr. Shepherd seconded, the following resolution which was likewise carried unanimously:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions:—

The Honorable A. F. Hunter *Chairman*; Rev. John Paton, Rev. D. C. Boyd, Dr. Nicholson, Messrs. Thomas Blaney, Alexander Brown, John Macfarlane, Anthony Morrison, D. Robertson, A. F. Shepherd, John Smith, F. A. Spencer, N. Spencer, senior, Alexander Stewart, and G. R. Wilson,.

The usual vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE BOMBAY STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC meeting, in connection with this institution, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and presided over by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. The attendance, though not large, was influential, and included H. E. Sir R. Napier, several members of Council, &c. &c.

The following report for the year 1865 was circulated amongst the audience:—

The Executive Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society beg to lay before the subscribers and the public in general their report, with a statement of expenditure and receipts for the year ending December 31, 1865. The Committee again beg to remind the public that this Society was established for the purpose of relieving and extinguishing, as far as practicable, European vagrancy in Bombay; and to effect this they have continued during the past year a similar course of management as was noticed in their last report. There has been one exception of importance, however, viz., no men have been sent out of the country by the Society, owing to the want of funds wherewith to provide for passages. This has been felt to be a serious hindrance to the usefulness of the Society during the past year, for numbers of men come to the Home who have little or no chance of ever obtaining permanent employment in India, and who, if not assisted to reach their native country, must either remain idling in the Home, or go periodically roaming about the country, seeking for work; and then probably, after the space of a few weeks or months, come back upon the Society's hands for relief. The reasons of Europeans not beingable to obtain permanent employment in this country are various, and it may be as well for the Commitee to mention the different classes of men whom their experience has taught them are thus situated, and whom therefore it is desirable to assist to reach either Europe or a colony where European labour is wanted. They are composed of—

1. Men discharged from employment for misconduct.
2. Men with no settled trade or profession, or of a trade or profession which they cannot pursue in this country.
3. Men unwilling to work.
4. Men incapacitated for work by sickness.

Many men, especially railway employés, are dismissed from their employment in consequence of some misconduct, sometimes of a serious nature and sometimes the reverse (generally intemperance is at the root of their misfortunes, but whatever the cause of their dismissal, it is always a difficult matter for them to obtain other employment. Europeans in this country are few and well known, and if they cannot show good certificates of character, people are very chary of employing them, and it may not be generally known that some of the Railway Companies, which are the principal employers of European labour, if they once discharge a servant, never reinstate him. Regarding men with no settled trades, or of trades which they cannot pursue in this country, many of whom, ill-informed of the state of the labour market in this country, come on chance as well from home as from Australia (from the latter country chiefly in charge of horses to Calcutta and Madras, and thence round to Bombay), it is manifest that the best thing is to send them away again, for the demoralization to Europeans leading an idle, roaming life in India is greater and more rapid than is generally known. To send them to Australia, however, is out of the question, for the P. & O. steamers are the only means of conveyance to that country, and a passage costs Rs. 300. A few men were fortunate enough to get away last year by working their passage home, the Society providing them only with clothes and other necessaries for the voyage. Amongst the class of men referred to in this paragraph, the Committee must not omit to notice the large number of soldiers who help largely to swell the ranks of European vagrants. They consist of time-expired men, and of men who have purchased their discharge; pensioners also must be included in the list, for Rs. 15 a month does not help much now-a-days to keep a European from vagrancy. The most difficult class to deal with is "those who are unwilling to work," and these are the true "loafers," who are the pest of our streets. There are numbers of them now wandering about Bombay who have been received into the Society's Home "time after time," as they have represented themselves starving and homeless, and they have only been cast adrift by the Society, after having shown themselves by their conduct in the Home utterly unworthy of relief. For such men deportation, either to the Colonies or Europe, is the only remedy, but the Society at present has not the means, nor has Government the power, to deport them. Many of the loafers would willingly go away, but others are so welded to an idle, dissipated life in the lowest purlieus of the Native Town, that compulsory deportation is the only remedy for removing the scandal of their presence. Although of course it would be impossible for the Society to provide passages for all sick Europeans wishing to go home, yet, as it frequently happens that there are men in the European General Hospital whose recovery from sickness in this country is hopeless, but who if sent away would have every chance of getting better, it is very desirable that there should be a fund for the purpose of sending such sick poor home. The Committee regret to state that the rent of the Home at Colaba, at present occupied by the Society, has been increased from Rs 275 to Rs. 325 per mensem, but they are glad to be able to report, at the same time, that Government have granted a site at Mazagon for the building of a new Home. Messrs. Scott, McClelland, & Co. have been asked to prepare a design for a Home, calculated to accommodate one hundred men, with a spacious work-room, and it is hoped that the building will be completed within the space of two years. The cost of the building will not exceed one lac of rupees, and to meet this, there is at present at the credit of the building fund Rs. 5[illegible],535-3-75, of which Rs. 50,000 were given by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., the remainder being interest which has accrued from that sum; the other Rs. 50,000 has been promised by Government. During the past year 343 men have been admitted into the Home at Colaba. The period of their residence has varied from two days to eleven months, the average time being two months. The largest numbers were resident during the months of June, July, August, and September, when, as usual during the rainy season, numbers of men were thrown out of employment. In the early part of the past year, it having been suggested that it would be advisable to introduce a system of compulsory labour in the Home, a letter was addressed to the Committee by the Honorary Secretary on the subject; and at a meeting held subsequently it was resolved that the suggestion should be adopted. Basket-making was consequently introduced in the Home, which certainly had a good effect on the men, inasmuch as it was work for them, and it also benefitted the Society by its being the means of inducing the regular loafers (who have an extreme aversion to work) to leave the Home. Unfortunately soon after the work was commenced, the market became overstocked with baskets. The work had therefore to be stopped, as the Society could not afford to carry on basket-making at a dead loss, and had no accommodation in the present premises for any other kind of work. On reference to the accounts it will be seen that the sale of the baskets produced little more than the cost of the canes, leaving no profit on the labour employed. It is hoped, however, that when the new Home is finished some regular system of labour will be introduced, and the Committee will be glad to receive suggestions on this important subject. The subscriptions have from various causes fallen off so considerably that the Executive Committee have been compelled to husband their resources to the utmost, and even to have recourse to the kind assistance of the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. As shown by the accounts the expenditure for the past year has exceeded the receipts to the extent of Rs. 5,797-1-61, which amount has been kindly advanced by the Treasurers. The Committee have thought it right to apply to Government for aid, and although no definite reply has yet been received, the Committee doubt not that their appeal will be liberally responded to. This Society has peculiar claims on Government, as many of the recipients of its charity are discharged servants of the State. At the same time the Committee trust that all classes of Europeans will liberally subscribe, according to their means, for the relief of their destitute countrymen, for the amount of good which can be accomplished by the Society is mainly dependent on the extent of its funds. The Committee earnestly recommend that the public will refrain from giving desultory relief to Europeans who are begging from door to door, as that is a most fruitful source of European vagrancy. The Committee request all members of the community to refer such persons to the Honorary Secretary of this Society, who will either receive them into the Home, or state his reasons for not doing so. The best thanks of the Committee are hereby given to those gentlemen who have kindly sent donations of old clothes, books, and newspapers to the Home, all of which have been most acceptable.

His Excellency the Governor (who took the Chair on the motion of the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter) opened the proceedings by saying:—Gentlemen,—I have been asked on taking the chair to say a few words on the subject which has brought us together to-day. I am quite certain that the attendance this evening does not at all represent the amount of interest which is taken in this matter by the European inhabitants of Bombay, because I am sure that, if the objects of this Society were duly explained and generally understood, there would be very few Europeans who would consider themselves absolved from the duty of taking an active part in the work of this Society, and giving it their most hearty support. I confess that it appeared to me, when it was proposed to hold a meeting at this period of the season, that the managers of the Society had very great faith in the strength of their cause; because we know that when our ranks are very much thinned by departure to Europe, and to other parts of India, and when the climate is so much against us, it is a very difficult thing to obtain anything like a large attendance on an occasion like this. At the same time I believe it was felt by the gentlemen who have the management of the Society that they would not be doing their duty if they deferred laying before the European community an account of their stewardship of what had been previously entrusted to them, and if they delayed to make the European community acquainted with the state of their funds and the possibility of their having to contract their operations. Among the gentlemen who would have been here this evening, if time had permitted, is Mr. C. J. Erskine (from whose letter of apology His Excellency read a passage or two explaining the reason of his absence and expressing his interest in the Society). I believe, gentlemen, that though our numbers are not large, we have a tolerable representation here of every class of the community; and I really trust that one object which the Society have in view will be gained by this evening's proceedings—and that is, to make more generally known the existence of the Society and its objects. In such a fluctuating community as that of the Europeans of Bombay it is next to impossible to keep up a continuous interest in any institution, however useful or however valuable; and while we are obliged, as we are in the present state of this Island, to put our most valuable institutions in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, the difficulty of attracting notice to any public institution is increased. I see among us to-day a great many gentlemen who could not have been present in Bombay at the time when the discussion took place which led to the original foundation of this Society. It will be in the recollection of some gentlemen present that, shortly after the commencement of the enormous rise in prices, it was found that those who felt it most acutely were the lower orders of Europeans; and it fell upon them the more severely because many of them were friendless, and had no sort of resource to fall back upon, and, as for the poorest class of Europeans, the greater number of them were actually on the border of starvation. This state of matters attracted the notice of some of the leading gentlemen of the commercial community, and they took up the subject with that energy for which they are so remarkable. A very useful public discussion—a discussion which I trust will be of permanent fruit—took place in consequence, and was conducted with a great deal of ability, both by gentlemen belonging to the Government service and gentlemen connected with commerce; and the immediate practical result of it was the formation of this Society. For the past three years the effect of the establishment of the institution has been that, where it was possible for any European to say that he was without the means either of obtaining employment, or of getting immediate assistance with the view of employment, or without the means, if necessary, of going to a better climate and more certain employment elsewhere, the Home of the Society was always open for him if he wished. The Society has also served one or two other useful objects in bringing out some of the defects in our present law on the subject of European vagrancy. This is, briefly, a statement of what the Society has already done. The report, which is now laid before you, and which will be placed in the hands of all who are interested in the matter, will give further information, and will, I think, satisfy all present that what has been entrusted to the management of the Society has been usefully and honestly administered. But the lapse of time which has removed so many of those who founded the Society has removed a great number of those who subscribed to it; and, as is always the case with an institution of this kind, it has become necessary not only to rouse and to keep up a public interest in the matter, but to obtain more extended and continuous support. I feel sure, gentlemen, that that will not be wanting when the object of the Society is fully understood, for it is one which must come home to the heart of every one of us. There is not a soul among us in the European community of Bombay who is not more or less directly interested in this matter. However we may be employed—whether by Government or in commerce, by sea or land, as governors or as commanders of the army, or in any other capacity—I need not tell you, gentlemen, where we should all be if it were not for the poor European who is at the bottom of the scale of the community—at the bottom, I mean, in so far as fortune is implied—but on whom rests the military possession and commercial prosperity, and to a great extent the artistic advancement of this country. (Applause.) When I remind you, gentlemen, that the object of this Society is to provide for them in that want which is never very far from their doors, and which, when it comes, too often finds them unprepared for it, I need not tell you that there is not a single person among us, whatever may be his interest in India,—whether he lives here only for a few months or for a life time,—who has not a direct interest in supporting a Society of this kind. It is the only one whose objects are such as I have described; and I trust that every one of us here present will consider it his duty, not only to support the Society himself, but to make its objects and its wants generally known amongst all those with whom he is connected. (Applause).

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher moved the first resolution, which was—"That the report of the committee which has been printed and circulated be now adopted." The reverend gentleman, in noticing the origin of the Society, remarked that for some time after the Mutiny a state of destitution was to be found which had never been equalled in India before, and which had been decreasing in this part of the country ever since the European Strangers' Home was instituted. The Society, he believed, had been carried on with the very greatest benefit to the public at large; and he stated that he was not aware of any one whom he had referred to the Society for assistance, having, during the last year or two, been refused admission. The Society, he thought, had necessarily an evil connected with it, and one which he would gladly see removed. It was this, that its only test was that of want and poverty; and poverty was caused by vice as well as by misfortune, by idleness as well as by immorality; and sometimes men would enter the Home, and, after being fed and clothed for a length of time, would leave it, not for employment, but to find the means, either by begging or by pawning the clothes which had been given them, of buying that liquor which was the disgrace of our countrymen in this island. In this way they would wander from one place to another. This he regarded as an evil, and he thought that what they wanted was a place where idle men would be compelled to work, and where vicious men might be reformed. Such a place, he said, ought to provide hard labour for the idle, and some means of reforming the vicious. This was hardly an occasion for pointing out the means for the attainment of this desirable end; but he was persuaded that, before long, Government would collate facts and pass laws for the purpose of having those two classes of persons compelled to earn in one way or another the bread which they ate, for it was a law of Christianity that, if a man would not work, neither should he eat, and only Government could put the class he had referred to in such a position that they must earn their bread by hard labour. He had not made those remarks with any intention of blaming this institution, but to show that he believed the Society to be an experiment. It arose rather as an experiment than as a permanent institution; and, if he was not misinformed, this was the first year in which it had been brought prominently before the public. The reverend gentleman stated that during the last twelve months between three and four hundred persons had been relieved by the Society, and pointed out the inadequacy of its income to the carrying on of its operations, as was shown by the circumstance that there was a deficiency of about Rs. 6,000 on last year's accounts, which had been kindly advanced to the Society by the Treasurer.

Mr. A. J. Hunter seconded the resolution, and in doing so read to the meeting a portion of the report which is printed above.

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. A. R. Scoble moved—"That Mr. Justice Couch and His Excellency Sir Robert Napier be requested to become Vice Patrons of the Society, in room of Sir Matthew R. Sausse and Sir William Mansfield."

Mr. Alex. Brown seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Robert Napier, in moving the next resolution, expressed his hearty concurrence in the objects which were proposed by the Society. No person could dwell here without being impressed by the forlorn condition of many poor Europeans. In this city, when a European was destitute, his difficulty was bad enough, but when he was far from other Europeans, with, he might say, almost an enemy in every one he met, his position was much worse. He was quite sure that every one who had seen the condition of such Europeans would most heartily join in supporting this Society. There was some relief afforded in Calcutta to poor Europeans. A society had been established there on a moderate scale, though it was not organised like this one; and he thought he might say that Bombay, in regard to this, as in regard to many other institutions, was very much in advance of the other Presidencies. He begged to propose the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen form the Committee for the present year:—Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Henry Newton; Mr. M. R. Westropp; Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker; Mr. James Gibbs; Mr. B. H. Ellis; Mr. C. J. Erskine; Mr. George Foggo; Sir Charles Sargeant; Mr. L. H. Bayley; Mr. C. E. Chapman; Mr. A. R. Scoble; Mr. Arthur Crawford; Mr. C. Gonne; Lieut.-Colonel Lisle, R. E.; Brigadier General J. C. Heath; Major Henderson; Mr. J. P. Green; Mr. George Taylor; Mr. W. J. Best; Captain G. F. Henry; Mr. J. P. Bickersteth; Mr. Alexander Brown; Dr. Diver; Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. A. C. Gumpert; Mr. J. F. Hore; Mr. F. King; and that the Executive Committee be composed of the following:—Mr. A. J. Hunter, President; Mr. A. C. Gumpert; Major Henderson; Mr. W. J. Best; Mr. J. W. Reynalds; Mr. Arthur Crawford."

Mr. A. Crawford, in seconding this motion, said he believed that few people had any conception of the amount of European destitution in Bombay, especially amongst the poorer classes of females. He hoped that the Committee, in the course of next year, might be enabled to adopt some scheme by which these unfortunate creatures would be relieved and housed, and not left to wander about the town, to the disgrace of the nation to which they belonged. He thought that the committee would do well to devise some means of employing the poor whom they harboured. It seemed to him that, by establishing workshops in connection with the Society, for the employment of both males and females, they might increase their resources to some extent; and he thought that a great deal might be done to increase their income by applying to the railway companies, whose names he did not see in the list of subscribers, but who, nevertheless, employed the largest body of European labourers in this country, and contributed the greatest number of destitute Europeans. He thought the Society was very much indebted to the Secretary, Mr. Davidson, who from the first had worked in a most indefatigable manner, and on whom, he might say, the success of the Society had almost altogether depended. (Applause).

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Foggo moved, and Major Henderson seconded, a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for his kindness in presiding over the meeting.

This was agreed to.

His Excellency asked leave, before they separated, to make one or two observations regarding the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Fletcher. No one, he believed, knew better than Mr. Fletcher what they might expect of the poorer Europeans of Bombay, and no man was more entitled to speak with authority on the subject. Mr. Fletcher had very rightly described the operations of this Society as an experiment; and, judging from the report, they might say that, upon the whole, it had been a very successful experiment. It was an undertaking of very great magnitude, and was rendered all the more difficult by the necessity for confining its first operations to a comparatively small, though wealthy and energetic, section of the community. There was no attempt made at first to grapple with some of the great difficulties which beset the question. Mr. Crawford had adverted to one of the most serious of these difficulties, which might be briefly summed up in saying that the Society had, through the want of space, been totally unable to provide for the female portion of the poorer Europeans in this island. This was a defect which every one of them must wish to see remedied, but which must to a great extent depend for its solution upon the extent of support which the Society received from the public. He trusted that the large and influential Committee which had been nominated would each and all of them consider it a sacred duty to take up the question of European vagrancy as a matter of individual and personal interest. He was quite certain that in carrying out that duty they would meet the hearty support of the community; and he trusted that there would soon be no such contrast witnessed as that which met the eyes of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and himself no later than the previous day, when, just beyond the premises appropriated to this Society, they saw one of the largest and best organized charitable institutions which he had ever seen, established by Parsees for the benefit of the poorer classes of their own community. If any one wished to direct the notice of his friends to an instance of what the European community should no longer leave without a parallel in this island, he should ask them to go and see the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba. Mr. Fletcher had referred to the difficulty of providing for those Europeans who were unable, or, from one cause or another, were not fit to remain in this country. How to deal with this class was not entirely a matter of money, because, no doubt, it also required legislation. It was a very difficult subject, and one on which he (His Excellency) as a member of Government might say that Government was pretty certain to go wrong, unless it was aided and assisted by the independent opinion of the European public of this community. It was only by a united effort, on the part of unofficial as well as official employers of labour, and by considering the subject in all its bearings, that they could ever hope to make that change in the law relating to vagrancy which was absolutely necessary if they were to deal effectually with the subject. There was one more observation which he would make, and that was, that the gentlemen who had the direction of this Society seemed to him to have overlooked one act of justice in their programme of that evening's proceedings. He did not see that they had provided any mention of those who had borne the burden of the work of the Society—viz., the Executive Committee—and he was certain that the meeting would pardon any irregularity in the proceedings if he asked them to pass a vote of thanks, not only to the Secretary, Mr. Davidson, but also to the gentlemen who composed the working Committee, and who had had the whole of the labour to bear. His Excellency concluded by thanking the meeting for the vote of thanks they had passed with regard to himself.

The meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—Thomas Homewood, seaman of the British ship *Lucy and Harriet*, was placed at the bar of the police, charged with refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

DEFRAUDING THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.—Crustnajee Gungajee was charged, under section 95 of the Bombay Act 2 of 1865, with unlawfully diverting and taking water from the Vehar water works.

Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq., sworn—I am Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and live at Date Grove, Mazagon. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, I was on the main road, the Mount Road, and heard water rushing away on the other side of a wall into a garden. I went round into the garden, which is from five to six acres in extent. I went to the spot where the water was escaping, and there I found a water connection laid on through the wall from the Vehar main. There was a meter affixed to the water connection, but the pipe connecting the meter with the main had been removed from the meter, and the water was rushing away into a tin connecting pipe, and thus irrigating the garden without passing through the meter. I could not stop the water. I visited the place early next morning, and found the end of the pipe reconnected with the meter. The garden had been irrigated all night long, and yet the meter did not show that any water had passed through it. This is a direct fraud upon the water rate, because it is levied according to the reading of the meter. The rate charged is one rupee per thousand gallons, and the delivery of that pipe during the night would be 60,000 gallons, or Rs. 60 a night. I directed the whole connection with the meter to be brought to this Court. [They were produced before and viewed by the magistrate.] I caused the connection to be traced in the books, and found that it stood in the name of Crustnajee Gungajee, against whom I applied for a summons.

The defendant asked no questions.

Mr. John Pyme, sworn—I am superintendent of the Bombay water works, and know the defendant. He is owner of a garden at the Mount Road. He has the Vehar water laid on to water his garden. He has a meter also. In consequence of instructions I received from Mr. Crawford, I went to the defendant's garden yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. I found the water shut off. I ordered the cock to be turned, and found the pipe end in the meter loose. I caused the ground to be opened to cut off the water, and I found a trench pipe attached to the pipe leading from the main, by means of which the water would pass into the garden without passing through the meter. I took out the meter and the pipes—they are produced. I saw the defendant there. He said he knew nothing about the smaller pipe; the water supplied to that garden is registered in his name.

The defendant stated—The smaller portion of the pipe was fixed by me. I did not know that I was doing wrong.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 100.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Marootee Crustnapa, Lalla Vujaram, Oomeed Tribhowun, and Kymoo Heerjee were brought up on remand, and charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. There were originally six prisoners in the case, but two were subsequently discharged by His Worship. The prosecution against the other four was closed this day. The stolen property consists of twenty-seven copper sheets of the value of Rs. 600, the property of Hurry Narayan. The latter on the 18th inst. took delivery, from the godown-keeper of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of twelve cases of sheet copper, which were put into carts and taken to a godown at Pydhonee. The first prisoner had one case placed in his cart, but instead of taking it to the godown to which he was directed, he delivered it at the shop of the other prisoners.

His Worship committed the four prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 26th April 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. *Aga Khan and others.*

The Court resumed the hearing of this case to-day (the ninth day of the hearing).

Ahmed Hubbibhoy, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am a son of Hubbibhoy Ebrahim, who was a leading Settia among the Kojahs. He was a Suni Mussalman, and he brought up all his family as such. [Shown the answer filed in the suit of 1829.] That is his signature. [The answer by witness's father, filed in 1850, and also the one filed in the present information, were similarly identified.] My father died about eight or nine months ago; and the ceremonies at his funeral were those usually performed at the funeral of a Suni Mussalman. I have three brothers alive, and one dead. I and all my brothers, I believe, were married before the Kazi; three of my brothers certainly were, but I can't say for the fourth. The creed of the Kojahs, till within the last four or five years, was that of Sunis. I never heard it said before this suit was instituted that they were Shias following Suni practices under mental reservation. Many Kojahs now profess themselves to be Shias, the reason being that Aga Khan made them such, taking their signature to the "Shia bond." Aga Khan has tried to convert some of my family to the Shia faith. I have heard from my brother, Khan Mahomed Hubbibhoy, who is now dead, that the attempt was made with him. Suni Kojahs are not at present allowed to worship in the old musjid, except at funeral ceremonies. When they are present at those ceremonies the prayers over the dead body are performed by a Suni. I was taught at a Kojah school in the Jamat Khana, of which the teacher was a Moolah, whose name I forget. He taught me prayers and verses from the *Koran*, and also the Suni *Kalma*. There was no mention of Ali in the prayers which were taught, nor was there in the *Kalma*. From 75 to 100 Kojah boys went to that school when I was there, and all of them were taught the same *Kalma*. At that time there was no other school of the Kojahs at which religious instruction was given.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I have heard of the *Dasavtar*: it is not generally used by the Kojahs. I do not agree in the statement in the Bill that the *Dasavtar* is invariably read over dying Kojahs; but ignorant Kojahs might use it in that way. Though I have attended the death bed of many Kojahs, I never on such occasions heard the *Dasavtar* read. I am 29 years of age, and have always resided in Bombay. I believe that there are now 700 or 800 persons in all, out of the Kojah community, belonging to our party—that is, including males and females, but not children. I think there are about 3,000 belonging to the other side, but I cannot speak with certainty on that point. The Aga Khan party was more numerous in 1852, when the bill was filed, than it is now, some having come over to the Suni side since then. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy has gone to Aga Khan's party since that time, for particular reasons.

His Lordship—What were those reasons?

Witness—Unless the Court presses me I would rather not tell what I have heard.

Examination continued—Although nominally one of the defendants I manage this case for the relators and have been instructing counsel during the hearing. I have paid the whole of the expenses of the suit for about the last two months. There are one or two Settias in Aga Khan's party. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy is not now very wealthy; he has been a man of influence. All went well in the community up to the signing of the "slavery bond."

By Mr. Anstey—I know the main points of difference between Shias and Sunis About the time this bill was filed Aga Khan's followers deterred many of our party from coming forward by threats of assault, and *zoolum*; but since that time, circumstances having changed, numbers who formerly attached themselves to Aga Khan have declared themselves for our party.

Synd Pir Sahib bin Syud Meer Hoosein, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am 75 years old, and reside in Surat. I am a Suni Mussalman. I am descended from *Pir* Sudroodeen. I have my pedigree with me here. [Witness produced from his pocket handkerchief an ancient-looking tattered document, which he called his pedigree.] I am descended in a direct line from *Pir* Sudroodeen. According to tradition he resided in Mooltan, and, according to my belief, was a Suni, as indeed all my ancestors were. I do not know that Sudroodeen was ever in Persia, nor did I ever hear of his being connected with any Persian *Pir*. I have been in the habit of coming to Bombay from time to time during the last fifty years or thereabouts. I know the Kojah musjid in Chuttree Soorung Street I was present at the consecration of it, which took place in 1821 or 1822. The ceremony on that occasion was performed by me. I led the *Namaz* and *Khootba*, which were in the Suni form. [Mr. Anstey explained that the word *Namaz* meant the daily prayers, and that *Khootba* meant, not prayers, but a weekly recitation, delivered on Fridays, of passages from the Koran, the person who read them being called *Khuteeb*.] I was invited by the Jamat to attend on that occasion. There were many other distinguished persons present. I believe the Kazi of Bombay—who was a Suni—was present, and I think he was presented with a shawl on the occasion. There were many Kojahs present, and they all joined in the service. After that, I was *Peshimam* of that musjid for about ten or twelve years; and during all that time the prayers and ceremonies were performed in the Suni form. We had a *Bangee* then, who pronounced the Suni *Bang*. There was no school in the musjid at that time, but there was one in the Jamat Khana, where, I believe, young Kojahs were taught. In those days I considered the Kojahs to be Sunis. I do not believe they were Shias practising as Sunis under a mental reservation. Such a practice would not be right in the sight of God. According to our law religion should be observed openly. In those days Kojahs were married in the presence of the Kazi. The burial ceremonies were conducted in the Suni form. This pedigree came down to me from my ancestors. I got it from my father when he died—viz., 30 or 31 years ago—and it had been in his possession, to my knowledge, before that time. I saw the pedigree first when I was 25 or 26 years of age. My name appears in it, and was written by myself when I received it from my father. This has been recognised by my family as the family pedigree, and I received it as such from my father.

Mr. Bayley said that, after this document had been translated, he would have various objections to make to its being received.

Mr. Anstey asked the interpreter how long it would take to translate the document (which was a very long one).

The interpreter said it would take about ten days, as the interpreters' office was already inundated with work in connection with this case, and there was only one interpreter who was qualified to do it.

Mr. Anstey said, that being the case, he could scarcely promise to have it translated, and he asked the Court to allow the document to be put into the witness's hand, and that he might be questioned as to the contents of it.

Mr. Bayley objected to this course, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General, witness said—I would not allow a son or a daughter of mine to marry a Kojah; we are Syuds, and would only intermarry with Syuds, for we look upon other people as our children. Syuds are the progeny of Imam Hussan and Hoosain; they form just one tribe, and intermarry only amongst themselves. There are four Mussalman tribes—viz., Sheiks, Syuds, Moguls, and Pathans. I don't know of any books written by *Pir* Sudro deen. I am not acquainted with any religious books of the Kojahs. I put the three Kalifs—Abubeker, Omar, and Osman—before Ali. According to my belief they were the legitimate successors of the Prophet. The immediate successor was Abubeker, then Omar, then Osman, and then Hazrat Ali. While I was *Peshimam* of the old Kojah mosque I spent nearly all my time in Bombay. I received a salary of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month besides fees. Since I ceased to be *Peshimam* I have received no pay from the Kojahs. The salary I have mentioned was paid to me by the Mukhi and Kamaria. There is usually an Arabic inscription in the interior of a mosque; it is not customary in that inscription to name the Kalifs, although it might be done. When Aga Khan came here the Kojahs honoured him, but I cannot say whether, before that, they sent him any contributions.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch—I am at present supported by fees and by an income I derive from a *durga* (or tomb) of one of my ancestors at Surat.

By His Lordship—There have been ten or twelve generations since that of *Pir* Sudroodeen.

By Mr. McCulloch—I do not know that the book called the *Dasavtar* is read over dying Kojahs. It is quite sufficient, to be a *Peshimam*, that one can read the Koran. There are directions given in the Koran as to the duties of a *Peshimam*. It was as *Peshimam* that I officiated at the consecration of the old musjid It would not be lawful in any one to teach that God had become incarnate in Ali; still I say that Ali is a person who ought to be reverenced. The *durga* that I have the care is that of *Imam* Shah, in whom I believe as a *Pir*. He was a grandson of *Pir* Sudroodeen I did not often officiate myself when I was *Peshimam*: I was often absent from Bombay.

By Mr. Anstey—I could point out the name of Shah Imam in the pedigree. [The Advocate General objected to the word pedigree being taken down by the Court. His Lordship said he had not yet taken it down.] He was a Suni and lived eight or nine generations ago. By *durga* or *dargah* I include a musjid as well as a tomb which I have the care of at Surat. I am now a *Pir*, and have not received any salary since I became such, but voluntary offerings are made to me from time to time, and by those I live. I am a *Pir* in virtue of being a Syud, which I am hereditarily. I am a Syud of the family of Ali and of the Prophet Mahomed. It would not be lawful to teach that a Hindoo god became incarnate in Ali.

By His Lordship—I have never made the *Hadj* to Mecca, or gone to Karbela, or to the tomb of *Pir* Sudroodeen.

Synd Ali bin Syud Khootboodeen, examined by Mr. Anstey, said—I am an inspector in the Tobacco Department of the Customs, and am 72 years of age. I was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Kojah mosque in Chuttree Soorung Street about forty years ago; and the late witness was also present. Kazi Mahomed Ali Sahib, Kazi of Bombay, was also present. I was present also when prayers were said at the completion of the musjid, and so was the Kazi. The prayers were Suni, and they were always Suni afterwards. Before I took to secular occupation I used to go to Kojah houses as a *Vazi*—*i. e.*, to read religious books on the third day after a death. It was, properly, on the night of the second day after death. The ceremony I performed was called the *Vaz*. *Vaz* means sacred readings. The books I read were Suni. At the laying of the foundation stone of the musjid a shawl was given to the Kazi, and I think a similar present was made to him by the Jamat at the feast after the opening. I ceased to be employed as *Vazi* about 35 years ago. I was only *Vazi* for a short time. I first heard of Shias being among the Kojahs four or five years since.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I get a salary of Rs. 60 a month in my present situation. I am a Syud, a descendant of the Prophet. I know nothing about the sacred books of the Kojahs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green.—I have had nothing to do with the Kojahs since I ceased to be *Vazi*.

Allaruckia Koorjee was then called.

The Advocate General requested His Lordship to ask this witness whether he had been in Court hearing the evidence.

The witness was asked the question, and replied that he had been in Court, but that he had not heard the order to witnesses to leave the Court, nor had he known that he was to be a witness. This witness deposed—I am a Kojah and a Suni, and am 60 years of age. My father also was a Suni. [Shows a book.] This is a book published by the Aga for the direction of his followers. The book is at present commonly sold in Bombay among Kojahs. I hear that half a rupee is the price. It is in Sindhi characters, and the language is mixed, consisting of Guzerati and Sindhi. [The following (being the first and last passages) were given in, officially translated from this book: First—"The following method of performing five-time prayers according to the Shia Imami sect is founded by His Holiness Hazrat Moorteeza Ali;" and the last passage—"This prayer has been written for the faithful Imamis (and Shias) by order of his Holiness the present incarnation, Aga Khan Hoosein Ali, the liberal and the *Pir*. May he be preserved! The exalted Ali Shah Sahib! It is necessary for the Faithful to learn their prayers from this book. If there be any difference in the prayers of any person, he should correct them according to this book." Another book was shown to witness, and identified by him as a book published by Aga Khan and circulated for the use of Shia Kojahs. Similar passages from this volume were given in.] The words *Pir Salamat* occur in this book, and are applied to the family of Aga Khan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—I came from Kutch, of which Bhooj is the capital. I have heard that the Jamat of Bhooj have sent contributions to Aga Khan. I know the word *jholi* as applied to the purse of money which is sent to the *Pir Salamat* (Aga Khan); the messenger sent with it was called *Rai*. Aga Khan had representatives, or agents, at Bhooj, Mandvee, and other places. I have heard it was an ancient custom of the Kojahs of Bhooj to send that tribute to Aga Khan. I don't know anything about any other places in Kutch sending such tribute. I was a weaver while I was in Kutch, and am so still. I have published some books. I have always taken an interest in the old religious books of the Kojahs. I have copies of a few which I was able to read. I have published the *Sokiria* and the *Moula ka Kalam* since I came to Bombay. Those are two ancient religious books of the Kojahs. The *Sokiria* purports to have been written by *Pir* Sudroodeen. No author's name appears on the *Moula ka Kalam*. The Kojahs have sacred writings called the *Gnan*, some of which purport to have been written by Sudroodeen, and other by descendants of his. The *Dasavtar*—which is likewise used by Kojahs—also purports to have been written by Sudroodeen. I am unable to say whether Sudroodeen was actually the author of the book; many Kojahs do not believe that he was the author. There are learned persons among the Kojahs who believe that he was the author. It is the case with some Kojahs that the *Dasavtar* is read at a death bed; with others the Koran is read on that occasion. When I came to Bombay I found a difference of opinion prevailing, and I attached myself to those who professed themselves to be Sunis.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch—Witness being asked whether in the trial for conspiracy in connection with the disputes amongst the Kojahs in April 1863, he did not say he was a Shia and of the party of Aga Khan, replied that it was true he said so, and that there was a great reason at the time for his saying it.

By Mr. Scoble—I confessed myself a Shia on that occasion to avert the Aga's displeasure, for the Aga had taken steps to prevent the marriage of two of my sons at Bhooj. I afterwards rejoined the Sunis. I did not in point of fact change my opinions when I went over to the Aga's party; I was compelled to do so, that being the condition on which my sons were to be allowed to be married.

His Lordship (to the interpreter)—Tell him (witness) he may be a learned man, but after the exhibition he has made he can by no means be said to be an honest man.

The witness then left the box.

Mahomed Dama, examined by Mr. Anstey, said—I am a Kojah, and am 70 years of age. I am a member of the Jamat. I was born in Bombay, and have lived here, or in the neighbourhood, all my life. I am, and have always been, a Suni; and so was my father, who died at the age of 72 I have a firm in China, where my son is. I was a witness in the suit heard before Sir E. Perry; at that time we were all Sunis. I gave my evidence against Aga Khan, who had usurped our Jamat Khana. The directions of Sir E Perry were obeyed, and peace existed after that. Now there is no longer peace, and things are worse than they were before Sir E. Perry's judgment. It is the fault of the other party, for we have not instituted any new religion—we adhere to the old. I can read the characters of the Koran, but do not understand the language. I have, for about forty years, employed a Moolvee to expound it to me; and in this way I have acquired a knowledge of the Koran. Having obtained that knowledge I have instructed hundreds of boys in religion; it was in order that I might do so that I employed a Moolvee. For about thirty years I have been active in promoting education among the Kojahs. I have established schools at Tannah, Mahim, Bandora, Wussava, and one at the Jamat Khana. The funds were mostly provided by the Jamat; I contributed partly, and I managed the schools. I have by my efforts been successful in spreading religious and secular education among the Kojahs. For about four years past the Shias have opposed my efforts in this direction:—*i. e.*, since the Shias appeared, my efforts have been opposed. They have founded no schools themselves; in fact they don't want to spread instruction; and it is against their religion to teach English.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I have no means of testing whether the Moolvee whom I employ expounds the *Koran* correctly, but I believe he does. When I spoke of teaching boys, I meant, not that I taught them myself, but that I caused them to be taught. The amount I myself paid towards that education was trifling; the rest was paid by others. I read Sindhi a little; long ago I was able to read it. I read Guzerati now. I have a slight knowledge of the religious books of the Koran. The *Dasavtar* I have read once or twice; it is quite contrary to the Koran, which says that we are only to believe in one God I have also read the *Sokiria* and the *Gnan*; and also the *Moula ka Kalam*, which has been taught under my directions. The *Moula ka Kalam* is consistent with the Koran The others, however, are also used by Kojahs. Neither I nor any of my relations has made the *Hadj*.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch—I used to respect Aga Khan, but I have not done so since the quarrel—*i.e.*, since four years ago. I never collected contributions for Aga Khan, but once I received and transmitted them. That was about the time when Aga Khan went to Calcutta (1848). The contribution then made came from the people of Wussava and was given voluntarily. In 1840, also, I made a collection in Wussava, but not for Aga Khan, but for the Jamat.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey—The quarrel with Aga Khan in 1850 only concerned property, and then I respected him; but now that he has introduced a new religion I do not respect him. I remember the coming of Maribibi (the grandmother of Aga Khan) to Bombay. The Jamat repudiated her claim to a percentage on merchandise, and it was never allowed; but before that time Rs. 17,000 was paid to her for Aga Khan out of benevolence. When she found she could not succeed in her object she went away. She was about 60 or 70 years of age. All the contributions I have referred to, made to Aga Khan, were voluntary. The *Moula ka Kalam* is a book of moral precepts. The *Dasavtar* is not consistent with the Koran, for the Hindoo gods are mentioned in it.

Mr. Anstey—Then it is a bad book?

Witness—I don't want to say that, and abuse your religion. (Laughter.) Some of the writings in the *Gnan* are consistent with the *Koran*. The use of such books among the Kojahs was more extensive before I began my educational labours than it is now.

The Court then rose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A certain Staff Corps Lieutenant Colonel, it is said, was, some years ago, suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of eighteen months, by an award of a court martial. This period does not appear to have been deducted from the twenty-six years' actual service that count when an officer is entitled to a Lieutenant Colonelship. It being so, I am led to enquire whether, when the alleged fact becomes known, the authorities can legally order the said officer to refund such portion of his allowances as he drew as Lieutenant Colonel, a rank that seems to have been conferred upon him by a mistake, and remand him to the grade of Major, until such time as the said period of eighteen months may be worked out.

I am unable to find any rule that can be brought to bear on this subject; hence this enquiry, which I shall feel much obliged by your answering. GREY BEARD.

Rajcote, 24th April.

ANOTHER CRY FOR WINDING UP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Since all these new Banks can scarcely get out of their losses, and as business is almost paralysed, would it not be advisable for directors and managers to buy up their own shares, not for speculation, but to reduce their capital for the present, and eventually wind up, instead of which the Banks are allowed to maintain a large expensive establishment, and finally distribute the capital after it has been diminished by the annual cost of an unnecessary staff. The managers and directors of most of the Banks were notoriously known to have dealt in their own shares on their own individual account, and when shareholders now request them to buy on their own account in general, they say it would not be legal to deal in one's own shares. Consideration like this, however, did not weigh with them in the heyday of prosperity. Some of the Bank shares, such for instance the Royal, Indian Peninsular, and Presidency Bank shares, can be easily purchased from 50 *to* 80 *per cent. discount*, and if the directors have any regard to the hardship this entails upon many hundreds, if not thousands, of people so grievous in the extreme, they would (if my suggestion was not feasible) devise some means to extricate us from indescribable sufferings. It has been in fashion among managers and directors of late to tell their shareholders in the meetings—"Oh! we have only lost 8 or 10 lacs, which we will make up before the year is out, and show you something besides." If they were placed in the same position as some of the unfortunate widows, orphans, and others dependent on their property, they would, I dare say, not throw out consolation which is worth anything but a dream. I trust, Mr. Editor, you will use the fulcrum of your mighty lever on a firm basis, and raise those managers and directors to a sense of duty which they owe to the public.

A RUINED SHAREHOLDER.

THE LATE DR. HAINES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The sudden and the melancholy news of Dr. Haines's death must have chilled the hearts of some, especially of those who had even a glimpse of his high attainments, his unassuming manners, and his uprightness of character. Many years ago he was brought on the staff of the Grant College, and was allowed the Professorships of Chemistry and Materia Medica, which duties he seems to have conducted to the last hour, to his own gratification, and the approbation of his superiors. On the late retirement of Dr. Peet, he was raised to the Principalship of the College, and to the Surgeoncy of the Jamsetjee Hospital; but the ruthless hand of death has snatched him away from the discharge of these onerous duties too early. Associated as I have been for three years as a pupil of his class I can speak with a self-earned confidence of his unpretending demeanor in everything which he uttered or instructed. Not that Chemistry and Materia Medica were the only subjects on which he could dilate with freedom and ease, or which he considered to be his favourite studies; but his expanded and vigorous mind could be brought to bear upon other themes with the selfsame precision and competency. For sometime he had held the office of Registrar of Deaths, and was also long connected with the managing committee of the Byculla Schools, at the same time that he was a Surgeon to the Institution. With so many burthensome offices to perform, his scant leisure hours were not lounged in indifference or idleness, but were passed in a close application to study. His recreative moments were few and far between; his arduous attachment to books had ended at best in the annihilation of his physical strength; and his body succumbed to an untimely death through overwork and over-study. He was truly made to "scorn delight and live laborious days." His reading was never desultory or superficial, for he had been full and clear in his exposition of subjects; he seemed to pursue it till he had thoroughly mastered it. Withal he was upright, modest, and of an unassuming disposition. Such, in a brief sketch, was the innate nature of the man who seemed entitled to our best respect in life, and is now deserving of our best honours after death, and to whose pleasant memory a slight tribute is attempted to be paid in this letter. His life, though not full of incidents from the battle field, and its ostentatious victims, is yet replete with much of an exemplary character such as would even be admired in a commonplace individual.

The funeral of the departed takes place this evening; ere his ashes are laid to dust I purpose to move the alumni of the noble Institution, with which he was intimately connected for years, to a just sense of their duty. An essential preliminary would be to frame a letter of condolence to his afflicted wife; then to found a scholarship for the College, in connection with one of the subjects of his lectures. Busts and elaborate addresses are left for those that deserve them, and those that live to enjoy the honours conferred by them; but here is a more solemn occasion when our faithful interposition in marking our grateful sense of the man is the more imperatively demanded; and is less pardonably forgotten. To praise a man to his face is flattery to some extent; to praise a man in his absence is to do him a truly grateful service. Let me therefore exhort the Students and the Graduates of the College to beware of their duty on this melancholy occasion, and to act in the matter as they would be best advised, independently of any gratuitous offering that may be made in this letter. Dr. Haines during the brief period that he was Principal of the College did not miss to perform an eminent service in the interest of the young men that are trained in the institution. He recommended a higher scale of salary for the future Sub-Assistant Surgeon than the unsatisfactory pittance presently allowed them. No reply, I believe, is yet received to the suggestion; but it may not be unfair now to hope that from a deserving respect to the memory of the deceased, the Government will be induced to act up to his advice.

"But now that good heart bursts and he is at rest." With that breath expired a soul who never indulged a passion unfit for the place he is gone to. Where are now thy plans of justice, of truth, of honour? Poor were the expectations of the studious, the modest, and the good, if the rewards of their labours were only to be expected from man..............................while others with their talents were tormented with ambition, with vain glory, with envy, with emulation,—how well didst thou turn thy mind to its own improvement in things out of the power of fortune, ...How silent thy passage, how private thy journey.

COWASJEE NOWROJEE,
Graduate Grant Medical College.

Bombay, Hornby Row, 27th April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

KATTYWAR, 19TH APRIL

IN the hopes that something might turn up I have delayed my weekly letter; nothing has come, however, of waiting. The weather is deliciously warm, and fortunately for everybody concerned the outlaws seem to feel it also, as they are keeping as quiet as it is in their nature to do, the extent of the damage done by them during the past week being the pilfering of eight or ten sheep.

I see the prospectus of the Deccan Monsoon Meeting is published. Why don't they call it the Poona Sky Meeting, because it is really nothing more, all the good horses being absolutely deberred from running by the tremendous weights imposed on them—pleasant for those men who have laid out large sums on horses, in the hopes that they may win some of it back. If the Poona people want races for Rs. 200 hacks, let them by all means; but then call the meeting by a proper name. It is to be hoped for the honour of racing in India that other meetings will not follow the above example.

A great deal of inconvenience has been caused by the Bombay Coast and River Company ceasing to run their steamers on this line, as we were entirely dependent upon them for our stores of beer, &c. Now we are again reduced to pattimars, which take from ten days to a month to go from Bombay to Porebunder. It is no joke being without your beer in the hot weather in Kattywar. *Credo experto!* A fine panther was killed the day before yesterday near a village at the foot of the Burdah Hills. The natives say he wounded two men before being despatched: one of the wounded men went in at him with only a sword in his hand, but he learnt a lesson which he won't forget in a short time. The brute was eventually shot by the jemadar of the village, much to the delight of the inhabitants, whom it had been annoying for some time by stealing their sheep and goats. The Dwarka Sessions are over, and most of the convicted prisoners will be despatched in a few days to the Rutnagherry jail.

RAJCOTE, 23RD APRIL.

THE weather is becoming warmer daily, and sickness in the shape of fever, small-pox, and cholera, is very much on the increase, more especially in the districts, where there is an utter want of medical aid, which is very much to be regretted, since none of the chiefs have as yet ventured to establish medical dispensaries at the principal towns under them, nor do they seem to appreciate such institutions.

The prices of provisions and other necessaries of life being so very much more favourable this year than the last, I subjoin contrasted rates:—

In 1865.	In 1866.
Wheat, 14 lbs. a rupee.	Wheat, 26 lbs. a rupee.
Bajree, 15 "	Bajree, 28 "
Jowaree, 16 "	Jowaree, 30 "
Rice, 8 "	Rice, 10 "
Ghee, 1 "	Ghee, 2 "
Dhall, 5 seers a rupee.	Dhall, 10 seers a rupee.
Grain for cattle 16 seers a rupee.	Grain for cattle, 28 seers a rupee.
Grass per 1,000 bundles 20 rupees.	Grass per 1,000 bundles, 2½ to 3 rupees.
Kirbee per 100 bundles 8 rupees.	Kirbee per 100 bundles, 2 rupees.

A correspondent signing himself "Subordinate," in a communication which appeared in your issue of 7th instant, seems to think that the transfer of the Sudder Bazaar from the military to the civil authorities is a hardship, and an unjustifiable assumption of authority on the part of the Politicals. In regard to this, I think it right to say that, though some may feel the change to their disadvantage, it has nevertheless proved most beneficial to the public in general. The military, or rather the Commandant of the station and Bazaar Master, were most arbitrary in their proceedings, and often unjust. The people at first could not rightly appreciate the "free trade" system, which the change necessarily introduced, but the control over the bazaars having been in the hands of a most intelligent and panistaking magistrate, Mr. Crustnajee Luxumon, he was at very great trouble to establish confidence and order, and did so far succeed as to cause the people to be now perfectly content and happy. There are, however, a very few exceptions, who are not so, and they may, like the Dog in the Manger, growl to their heart's content for all that is cared for them. The present Station Magistrate, Lieut Russell, appears a promising and upright young officer, and it is to be hoped that, under his administration, the same feeling of security and contentment that has hitherto prevailed will continue.

I also see it stated in your columns that a large number of Waghers are being put on trial at Dwarka, before the authorities there. It is a mistake to call these men "Waghers," as they are men for the most part of other castes, such as Mekranees, Dhers, &c., who were followers of the Waghers, and who, acting up to the maxim that "prudence is the better part of valour," have given themselves up to be shot, hanged, or transported, in preference to being hunted down.

BENGAL.

THE Italian Opera Company gave their first Concert in the Town Hall last evening, before a large audience. A great success was achieved, but the late hour at which the performance concluded precludes any detailed notice of the performance in to-day's paper.—*Englishman, April* 21.

WE are glad to say that the statement made by us yesterday as to the ship *Strathpeffer* having got aground in the river, and having been likely to become a total wreck, was altogether premature. We understand that the vessel got safely off yesterday, and was towed up to town by the steam tug *Reliance*—*Id.*

A LETTER from Pooree says, "the exaggerated reports that have found their way into the newspapers regarding the price of rice deserve contradiction Fine rice is five seers for a rupee, but there are no purchasers; the common rice sells for six or seven seers for the rupee."—*Hurkaru, April* 21.

WE learn that the *Maharanee* drifted from her anchors on the night of the 16th inst., and at 3 A. M. of the 17th struck on the Mizen sand. Every exertion was made at the time to get the vessel off, but unfortunately they proved fruitless. There is no hope of saving the vessel, and but little of the cargo, as she is sinking fast, and at high water is nearly completely covered. Means are being adopted to send additional hands to the wreck so as to save as much as practicable.—*Id.*

THE BRIGHTON FIELD DAY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 3.)

THE yearly sham fight on Easter Monday on the South Downs is in a fair way to become as permanent an institution as the Derby, or the University race at Putney; and, to judge by the astonishing crowds which assist at the ceremony, in no matter what weather, must excite almost as keen an interest in a large portion of the British public. Brighton is beginning to appreciate the value of this descent of disbursing thousands at what would otherwise be a dull time of the year with her. She is not slow certainly on the one hand to improve the occasion in a business point of view, and her trading sons and daughters despoil the volunteer and his friends openly and handsomely. On the other hand her authorities make matters pleasant with the farmers, pay the bill for damaged crops, and do their best to entertain such distinguished personages as may happen to turn up. This year the Prince and Princess of Wales accepted the Mayor's invitation; whereupon that excellent saddler, returning hot foot from Marlborough House, erected at once over his shop-door a large placard, surmounted by Prince of Wales's feathers, and issued invitations to a *select* party of thirty to partake of a collation in the presence of the Heir Apparent of England. But Brighton is blessed with eighty common councilmen, who were by no means prepared by any self-denying ordinance to deprive their future sovereign or themselves of whatever advantage or pleasure might accrue from eating in common. We are credibly informed they gave the Mayor to understand that, unless the whole Council were invited, no one of certain very desirable measures would be passed during his year of office. At any rate they gained their point, and the royal party collated (if readers will pardon our verb) in the august presence of the whole of the Brighton town council, who moreover followed the royal carriages to the Grand Stand in fur collars.

But the town, as we have said, is becoming decidedly sympathetic. In some parts it was really quite gay yesterday, and in another year or two may perhaps look as cheerful as a foreign town would do under like circumstances. Why will not the British householder, at Brighton and elsewhere, learn that in decorating a town for a gala day it is not necessary or in any way desirable to use nothing but silk and broadcloth. A string of flags of the cheapest calico, provided only that they be of bright colours, will answer all purposes as well as the most orthodox silk or bunting; and a balcony lined with the commonest red baize, and decked with a few evergreens, will please ninety-nine people out of a hundred as much as Persian carpets or piled velvet. There are signs in the back streets that Brightonians are becoming conscious of this, but as a rule they in common with the rest of their countrymen are still of David's opinion, and despise all kinds of demonstrations which are not costly.

But our readers will be impatient to hear something of the sham fight, and how the corps looked, and what was said about them. Well, the sham fight was perhaps the best planned of any that has yet come off on those downs, and a considerable part of it was carried out. If we were inclined to criticise, we should say that the movements seemed often to hang, as compared with previous years. We believe that the general in command, who took the greatest interest in the work, had never commanded or seen volunteers in the field before, and consequently expended much time in dressing points and explaining details which might have been better spent in pushing through the general plan. In more than one instance, the final attack on Bevindean farm-buildings in particular, the opposing skirmishers got as much too near as they used to do in 1861. Consequently, the only accident of the day, so far as we heard, happened here. A private was struck in the neck by the cartridge paper of a skirmisher of the opposite line at a distance of some fifteen yards, and was rather badly hurt. With these exceptions, it seemed to us that there was again a decided improvement. The corps marched past admirably, and were well in hand. It is pleasant, as a sign of progress in more ways than one, to see the marked difference in the conduct of the regular staff. Formerly a Brigade Major, or Aide, would ride up to a corps with an order from the brigadier, and never could be satisfied that it would be carried out unless he stopped to watch and superintend every detail himself. Now he just gives the order and canters on. This is undoubtedly a great advance, and one which the volunteers have fairly earned. Of the details of the battle, the first attack on the right, the repulse, the flank movement of the attacking force, the change of front of the defence, how the Prince and the Commander-in-Chief rode about affably with a gorgeous staff, now on one side, and then on the other, how the fine cavalry regiment now quartered at Brighton kept the advanced battalions of the defence constantly running into square, and how the heavy guns (which were as usual admirably served) demolished those unhappy squares when the red-coated troopers swept away, we have no room to tell; besides, are they not written in far more accurate and technical style than we could pretend to in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, and other military and semi-military journals? The day was cold and drizzly, the ground better under foot than we had looked for after the heavy rains which have recently fallen at Brighton, time was well kept, and the first trains started on the return journey to town before six o'clock. One thing, at any rate, the volunteer field days at Brighton have taught us, that we have now the power of throwing every fighting man in England and Scotland on any threatened point within twenty-four hours.

We are certainly not inclined to over-estimate the value of the Easter Monday field day as compared with the regular work which goes on at head quarters and on the parade grounds throughout the year. At the same time it must be acknowledged that a muster in the early spring, at a distance of fifty miles from home, is a test which men who are only playing at soldiering would not be likely to stand satisfactorily. And now, year after year we have seen this test applied, and always with increasing success. The thoroughness with which, on the whole, the work is done may be judged from one or two specimens. In 1865 the 1st Middlesex Artillery for the first time marched from London to Brighton with their guns, arriving on the Saturday afternoon, resting Sunday, serving through the long Monday's field day on the downs, and then starting at once on their homeward march. No member of the corps was, we believe, allowed to take a servant, or to obtain help in his military duties. They groomed their own horses, cleaned and mounted guard over their guns and ammunition waggons, and brought everything back safely to their head quarters in the metropolis, where they were not dismissed until four o'clock on the following Wednesday morning, at which hour every inventory had been carefully gone over, and every article belonging to the corps had been restored to its place good order. Now, firing away thirty or forty blank cartridges on a fine day on the South Downs, running back by a fast train, and handing your rifle to the corps armourer to clean is one thing, and grooming an artillery horse and taking your turn at cleaning a six-pounder and washing a gun-carriage for the best part of a week quite another. And yet, so far from the test having discovered a weak point in the corps, it has only acted as a spur to the members. This year again the 1st Middlesex marched into Brighton last Saturday afternoon in excellent order, notwithstanding the cold drizzle which had been soaking them for the last fifteen miles, at least ten per cent. stronger than in 1865. Again they acquitted themselves ably in the long sham fight of yesterday, and are, we doubt not, at this moment on their homeward march somewhere between Reigate Croydon, well satisfied with their own method of taking their holiday, and, we must add, having deserved well of their country. It is this spirit of thoroughness which gives us confidence in the volunteer organization. The more rough practical work you give the men, as a rule, the better they like it, and the better they do it. Yesterday morning to take a less striking but yet a good working example, of all the corps which left Victoria Station between the hours of 5 and 8.30 (or thereabouts), only one was behind time, and that one not quite five minutes. As long as these are only fair average specimens of what the force is about we may feel that it is in good form, and may be relied on.

We will not, however, be guilty of passing over without notice a piece of what looks sadly like flunkeyism, which was observable yesterday. In the marching past several officers had grooms in their private liveries with their regiments, a thing utterly unheard of in the regular army, and the like of which will not, we hope, be heard of again in the volunteers.

And, lastly, we must say one word as to the extraordinary arrest which was made on the ground, for the sake of doing justice to the corps in whose ranks it occurred. A member of the London Irish confided to several of his neighbours before the marching past that he had ten ball cartridges in his pouch, whereupon his neighbours reported him, and, the fact having been ascertained to be so, he was marched off between two sergeants to safe custody. The indignation of the corps may be conceived, and we can quite sympathize with it. By last year's returns it appears that the London Irish stands third in the order of merit of the metropolitan corps, numbering 88 per cent. of their whole number in the list of efficients, while in shooting they stand thirteenth. These results could not have been attained without great pains and labour, and it is right that facts so creditable to the corps should be known, as this affair will probably form the subject of much severe criticism. One would have given something just now that, if such an incident must happen, it should have happened in any other corps; but we must add our own conviction, founded on considerable knowledge of the force, that a sounder or more loyal battalion than the London Irish cannot be found amongst the volunteers.

A JAMAICA HOUSEHOLD.—My English servant, on our paying a visit to a certain house, where she dined with the coloured folk, said, "Oh, ma'am, the niggers stand round the table, and are thrown bits like dogs." And so I found it afterwards, in my own kitchen. If you engage a certain number of servants, be sure they are nearly doubled. A groom keeps his assistant—some wretch too idle to work hard, or who is trying how long he can subsist without wages, on the scraps that fall to him; the cook ditto; the old job man ditto; besides these, there are friends who "have de custom of de house," and come in for scraps too nowise abashed. On the entrance of the mistress, an introduction takes place, and the friend makes a personal remark on the lady, usually complimentary; "Dis is Miss Mary Anne, ma'am; Miss Mary Anne, dis my missus." "And a nice buckra lady, too," says Miss Mary Anne, quietly eating my substance.—"*Black is not quite White,*" *in All the Year Round.*

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—The poor schoolmistress was obliged to put everything she could think of into her prospectus, and find, somehow or other, an hour or two in the course of the week for every subject. They were taken in routine, no matter how inconsistent and repulsive. Here is an example. Two little girls of thirteen and eleven years old, at a first-rate London boarding school, spent a Sunday with a married cousin. At breakfast on Monday morning, she asked them what they would have to do when they got back, "Oh, the first lesson is in chronology." And the next "Oh, the next is in conchology." But the mistress was not to blame. If parents insisted on their daughters receiving a smattering of every branch of human knowledge, she must obey. It is easy to say, "Do what is right, and never mind the consequences;" but when a lady has taken a large house and premises, and has rent and bankers' bills before her eyes, it is not so easy to defy the world—"*The Education of Women,*" *in the Contemporary Review.*

HAGGIS.—It was when living in these wilds that a practical joke of John Gunn's was played off, as follows:—"After the battle of Culloden, James Moir lurked about in the wildest parts of Aberdeenshire to escape imprisonment. One day the Laird of Stoneywood, with a small party of friends and servants, was on the hill of Benochie engaged boiling a haggis for their dinner, when they were suddenly aware of a party of soldiers coming up the hill directly towards them. Flight was their their only resource, but before leaving the fire John Gunn upset the pot, that their dinner might not be available to their enemies. Instead of bursting on the ground, the haggis rolled unbroken down the hill, towards the English soldiers, one of whom, not knowing what it was, caught it on his bayonet, thereby showering its contents over himself and his comrades, on seeing which termination to the adventure, John Gunn exclaimed, 'See there! even the haggis, God bless her, can charge down hill.'"—"*A Jacobite Family,*" *in the North British Review.*

A SINGULAR WOUND.—I had just been ordering our men not to waste their ammunition, and to fire only when they saw the person of a Yankee completely exposed. When close at hand I heard the dull thud of a bullet striking home, and turning round I saw one of our soldiers, a gallant young fellow whom I knew well, throw up his arms and fall heavily to the ground Dismounting at once I hastened to his side, but finding that the ball had struck him right in the middle of the forehead, I regarded him as a corpse, and deemed all further assistance wholly unnecessary. Not many minutes had elapsed, however, before the apparently dead man began to move, and when the surgeon, who had already arrived, poured some brandy down his throat, to our infinite amazement he opened his eyes. A few hours later, miraculously to relate, when the bleeding from the wound had ceased, he had recovered sufficiently from the severe shock to return to his post of duty. According to the surgeon's statement, the ball, striking obliquely, had glanced passing between cuticle and skull all round the head, emerging at last from the very place it had first entered.—"*Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence,*" *in Blackwood's Magazine.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers. Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors. Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq., (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	...	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	..	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	...	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 1d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 13/16d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand / Do. Scotland / Do. Ireland } 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ ... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ ... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay. 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING).
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આર હીંદુથાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बाक अफ हीदुसटान, चाइना, अन जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 12 „ 6 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them, will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ... CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £250,000.
BEING PAID UP ... £250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England, and London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	.. at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	.. at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 do.	.. at 2s.	0½d.	„
2 do.	.. at 2s.	0¼d.	„
1 do.	.. at 2s.	0¼d.	„
On demand	.. at 2s.	0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	.. at. 1s.	11¾d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	... at 1s.	11¾d.	„

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co. Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co. Church Gate Street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ... Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ... London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ... Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq ... London.
William Hind, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ... Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ... London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ... Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ... Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ... London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ... Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ... Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ... London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	85
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	...Quarts in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	...Pints do.	3	„
MOSELLE	...Quarts do.	1	„
Do.	...Pints do.	3	„
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do..	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1	„
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts. do...	1	„
BRANDY		1	„
CLARET	(St. Julien)	3	„
Do.	(Larose)	3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE		6	Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	23
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	26
Do. Hock,	do	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	25
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	36
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Monthenil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1,	H. & C. Balaresque		32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
BRANDY (Delbuek Fils) ... Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ... „ 15 „
Do. Do. ... „ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ... „ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's) ... „ 32 „
SHERRY do. ... „ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ... „ 30 „
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ... „ 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ... „ 30 „
22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... at „ 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... at „ 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne ... Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle ... do. do.
Hock ... do. do.
Sherry ... do.
Port ... do.
Claret ... do. do.
Brandy ... do.
SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

		per dozen	Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality		qts.	40
Do. do. do.		„	30
SHERRY, good		„	30
Do. pale		„	25
Do. do.		„	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle		„	26
Do. a fine old Wine		„	22
Do. a good Wine		„	18
TENT WINE		„	29
BRANDY, Pale		„	36
Do. do.		„	26
SPIRITS—Hollands		„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		„	36
do.		pts.	16
Noyeau		qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		„	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		pts.	8
Breakfast... Do.		qts.	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Edulje Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA ... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad ... „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee ... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut ... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying of either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	43	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	31	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)..	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*
A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre
Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*
A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.
Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*
Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat with lamps. A neat, commodious, and a best carriage, guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.
Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*
Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.
A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.
Just received per last Overland Mail.
A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.
JUST UNPACKED.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.
Property of a Gentleman.
One second-hand English-built self-driving Napoleon Phaeton, with lamps and shaft.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.
A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.
The Property of Two Gentlemen.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.
ALSO,
Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 27th April 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.
Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.
Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 190 to Rs. 250.
Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.
Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.
Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.
Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 „ „ „ 20 to „ 30
12 „ „ „ 26 to „ 35
14 „ „ „ 32 to „ 41
16 „ „ „ 40 to „ 55
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.
Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.
Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.
Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.
Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ... Rs. 20
„ six Eggs ... 25
Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars ... Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do. ... 30 to 50
Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.
Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.
Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.
Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames ... Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. ... „ 65
Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.
Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.
Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.
Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

	Rs.	
Plain beaded pattern	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.
In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.
CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

	Rs.	
Table Knives per doz	22	0
Dessert „ „	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork..	7	0
Table Steels. Each	1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay ... { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ... { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree ... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for the Society.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogle, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1*st*. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2*nd*. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3*rd*. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4*th*. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5*th*. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6*th*. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7*th*. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8*th*. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9*th*. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10*th*. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11*th*. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12*th*. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13*th*. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14*th*. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15*th*. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at premises No. 7, Church Gate Street, the handsome Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, consisting of Drawing, Dining, and Dressing-room Chairs, handsomely carved Round Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Clothes and Towel Horses, Book Cases, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Screens, Glass-door Cupboards, Hatstands, Writing Tables, four post Bedsteads, single Cots, Looking Glasses, Reading Chairs, Easy Chairs, Chinese Rattan Chairs, Table Covers, Conversation Couches, Sofas, Piano, Music Box, Pictures, handsomely carved. Round, Dining, and Pier Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Whatnots, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Looking-glasses, Cheval Glasses, &c., Plated Candlesticks, Chamber Candlesticks, French Lamps, Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, and 3 lights, Globe Lamps, Plated Ware, comprising Cruet Stands, Egg Stands, Butter Pots, Side Dishes, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Basin, Milk Jug, Coffee and Tea Pots, Bottle Stands of sizes, Nut Crackers, Trays, Liqueur Stands, Cut Glassware, consisting of Champagne Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Wine and Water Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Claret Glasses, Goblets, Finger Cups, Decanters, Salt Cellars, handsome Dinner Service, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Meat Safes, Filters, &c., &c.
The above property has been on view from Monday last at our Auction Rooms.
ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.
Just received a fresh Batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
Two superior View Lens Old Rosses.
JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
16 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 „ „ Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jacconets.
15 „ „ T. Cloth.
By order of the Mortgagee:—
A very choice assortment of Delhi made Gold Jewellery set with Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Garnets, &c., consisting of Bracelets, Breastpins, Neck Chains, Lockets, Hair-pins, Buttons, &c., &c.
Also a few Diamond Saphire, Emerald, Ruby, and other things
An invoice of fresh Lobsters, Oysters, Green Peas, Raspberry, Lemon, and assorted Syrup, Apple Sauce, Tomatoes, Champagne, Cider, &c.
About 5 Tons Galvanized Iron.
1 Case Chamois Leather.
2 Cases Carriage Rugs.
4000 Seed Bags.
1 Cask powder Flask.
On account of Tyabjee Esmailjee, by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Dinshaw & Co.:—
5 Casks assorted Ward Screws.
16 Wrought Iron Fireproof Safes of different sizes.
2 Cotton Gins.
On account and risk of Hassum Khakee & Co.:—
H K & Co. 1 | 5,5 Cases Superb Cut Glass, Crystal, Table Lamps.
AT 2 P. M.
A serviceable double-seated Phaeton.
A first-class Bullock Cart with English Wheels.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.
On TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Tools, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Springs, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheave Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors, and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar House Line.
Bombay, 27th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at the usual hours, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an account of the concerned, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
About 36 Coils of Russian Hemp Rope.
11 Casks of Rosin, on account and at the risk of Adamjee Bhaeejee and by order of Ebrahim Rahimtoolla.
AT 1 P. M.
An open Carriage with Monsoon Cover, Glass Shutters, and a set of double Harness complete.
Two Victoria Carriages, one Brougham, with pair of Horses and Harness.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.
On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware &c., of a gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises the usual articles of Glass, Plated, and Queen's Ware, as Camp and Round Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Screen, Celleret, Tea Caddy, Whatnot, open carved Circular, Pier, Sofa, Ladies' Writing and Work Tables, Drawingroom Settees and Chairs, Teapoys, Music Stand, Chiffoniers, Bengal Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing, Washing, and Visiting Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Bedstead, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MARE, &c., AT NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.
On TUESDAY next, the 1st proximo, at noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Mare, &c., of R. P. HALSTEAD, Esq., the same comprising Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Sofa, Pier, Circular, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Reclining and Conversation Couches, Sideboard, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Hat and Music Stands, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Hanging and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispensary articles, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A nearly new Circular Fronted Brougham.
A fast going Mare.
A nearly new English-built (American Shape) Phaeton.
A Shigram Horse, 5 years old.
A Bitch (Terrier).
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Captain W. C. BARKER, Superintendent of Marine (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Table, Round Dining ditto for 12 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sideboards, Conversation Couches and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hat-stand, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Large Four-post Bedstead, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Book Cases and Writing Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, a Gilt Clock, a Mahogany Book-case, Ladies' China Cabinet, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps with and without Drops, Pictures, Books, Linen, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome Bay Arab fast-trotting Horses, and Harness complete. An elegant and stylish English-built Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass fronts (very light for one horse) with a strong serviceable Horse and Harness complete, a Palanqueen, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday the 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, WINES, &c, AT "SOMERSET HOUSE," BREACH CANDY.
On TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wines, &c. &c., of James Fraser Hore, Esq., at his residence "Somerset House," Breach Candy.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction towards the end of May next, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.
One Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the General Financial Office, Bell Lane.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th April 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

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